

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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PRESIDENT WILSON SENDS MESSAGE TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

Note Issued From Paris States That Everywhere in Europe There Is a Desire for a Just and Lasting Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Wednesday)—President Wilson has issued his Christmas message to the American people from the capital of the European country on the soil of which the great struggle of the last four years has been fought. It is only necessary to glance back at the allied prospects at Christmas time of last year to realize the happy significance to the world of the President's message. Not only has victory of a complete kind followed the dark days of March and April of last year, but already President Wilson sees great promise for the future in the strong desire for peace and goodwill which he finds animates the peoples who have undergone the chastening of war, in the resolve to sacrifice all in the cause of right and justice.

It is after 10 days spent in Paris in constant communication with the statesmen of France, after conversation with Marshal Foch, and interviews with the British Ambassador and the Greek and Italian prime ministers; that President Wilson feels justified in sending his message to "the people at home," in which he says they "will be cheered by the knowledge of the fact that throughout the great nations with which we have been associated in this war, public opinion strongly sustains all proposals for a just and lasting peace, and for the close cooperation of these self-governing peoples of the world in making that peace secure after its present settlements are formulated."

The President concludes, "Nothing could constitute a more acceptable Christmas reassurance than the sentiment which I find everywhere prevalent."

The President's message was issued on Christmas Eve, and a few hours later he and Mrs. Wilson started on their midnight trip to visit General Pershing and his troops in the old war zone—to visit the boys of whom he sends such a magnificent account to the people at home. "Esteemed by all those with whom they have been associated in war and trusted whenever they go."

National Unity Indorsed

President Wilson Sees Pledge of People to Peace Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson, in a message to the people of the United States, said on Tuesday night that public opinion in all the great nations with which the United States has been associated in the war, strongly sustains all proposals for a just and lasting peace and a close cooperation of the self-governing peoples of the world in making that peace secure after its present settlements are formulated.

The message is interpreted here as a direct statement that the people of the allied nations are in favor of a League of Nations, that is to say, the nations which have won the war on the avowed platform of making the world free of military autocracy.

The president sent this message as the most cheering word he could convey across the ocean at this time. There is nothing, it is insisted, for the law-abiding and unselfish nation to fear in a League of Nations such as is contemplated by the President and the statesmen with whom he is conferring. According to one international lawyer, just as a law is never made for the law-abiding but to control the lawless, so League of Nations such as is planned is not thought of for the curtailment in any form of the nation that proposes to abide in peace, but it is intended to stand constantly as a menace to the nation that would do evil.

At this point has been explained, honest men and law-abiding citizens are in no way embarrassed by laws and penalties against them or other crimes. The transgressor of the rights of others is the only person affected by the law. The mass of honest men through their representatives in legislative assemblies, enact laws to curb the activities of the criminal, and no member of society ever is brought into contact with these laws unless he transgresses.

The proposal for a League of Nations, as it is understood, is simply the expansion of the theory relating to the individual and the law, to take in nations.

It is the theory that if a league is formed, it in effect will constitute an international enactment against international outlawry, the nations composing the league being an association of nations which will enforce the law against international outlawry just as society enacts its laws to restrain the individual criminal. As in the case of the individual who is honest and law-abiding, and who never comes into condemnation, so in the case of the

nation under the proposed league, no nation will even be conscious of the international understanding unless it transgresses the laws of nations.

Herein, as it is viewed here, lies the difficulty of taking certain nations into such a league. As individuals who transgress the law lose caste and have to pass through a period of probation to prove any reformation, provided they desire to reform, before they can be restored to the full confidence of their former friends, so it is with the nation which throws the world into turmoil, or becomes partner in a conspiracy to that end. In such a situation Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey find themselves.

The opinion of the public in support of the President's plan is growing, as observed, despite the reactionary efforts against it.

The message is as follows:

"I hope that it will cheer the people at home to know that I find the boys over here in fine form and in fine spirits, esteemed by all those with whom they have been associated in the war and trusted wherever they go, and they will also, I am sure, be cheered by the knowledge of the fact that throughout the great nations with which we have been associated in this war public opinion strongly sustains all proposals for a just and lasting peace and a close cooperation of the self-governing people of the world in making that peace secure after its present settlements are formulated."

"Nothing could constitute a more acceptable Christmas reassurance than the sentiments which I find everywhere prevalent."

ANTI-RED FLAG ORDER PROPOSED

San Francisco Supervisors Plan to Prevent Its Display in Public Parades and Gatherings as a Menace to Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Taking note of a recently emphasized tendency to display the red flag at meetings of certain radical groups, and believing that this custom is a menace to the safety and perpetuity of the United States Government, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors has advanced a resolution making it unlawful for anyone to have in his possession or to display the red or black flag, or any other emblem or device of any nature, whatever indicating forms of government antagonistic to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or to the American form of government as it is now constituted.

The ordinance also makes it unlawful to hold any public meeting in any of the streets of the city unless the United States flag shall be conspicuously displayed at all times during the meeting. Violation of the ordinance is to be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment for more than six months. Indoor theatrical performances and historical museums of recognized standing may display such flags for theatrical or educational purposes only. The flag of any nation having an accredited representative in the United States is also excepted.

Lewis F. Byington, former district attorney of San Francisco, who supported the proposed ordinance before the Board of Supervisors, has given The Christian Science Monitor the following statement as to his position in the matter:

"The opponents of the ordinance seek by every means in their power, ways of helping Russia," adds the paper, "the former Russian statesmen should remember the old adage, 'God helps them that help themselves.'

Mr. Paderewski in Copenhagen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—Mr. Paderewski reached Copenhagen on Sunday on board the British cruiser Concord, which the British Government had placed at his disposal. Colonel Wade, the British military attaché at Copenhagen was also on board. The Concord left on Monday for Danzig.

Deportees Declared Destitute

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British Government is telegraphically informed that some 30,000 deportees from Poland and Lithuania are in the hinterland of Novo Rossisk on the northwest shore of the Black Sea and are entirely destitute.

The past has proven that behind it marches criticism, treason and disorder. Not one loyal man, it may be said, has stepped forth from beneath the red flag to enlist in the ranks of the boys who upon the battlefields of France have gloriously upheld the traditions of this country. The security of the nation depends upon the quick and ready response which comes from the hearts of its people in the hour when our rights are threatened or assailed.

"The great menace to the nation is from those who upon our streets and public squares preach a doctrine which aims at the overthrow of organized society, the destruction of property, and the violation of law.

"Freedom of speech does not mean the right to insult the Stars and Stripes and preach disorder. We have borne too long with the man who comes to America with no love for our institutions, but in order, under the security of our flag, to plot destruction here or in other lands. The educated or uneducated tramp who cleaves to the enemy in time of war, who does not respond to America's call, or who is not inspired by our traditions and free institutions, should be driven from our shores. There should be but one flag for us—the Stars and Stripes."

EMINENT RUSSIANS CONFER IN FRANCE

Former Leaders of the Revolution Arrive on Special Mission to Hold Discussion on the Situation in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A conference has been held on the Russian situation by a number of eminent Russians now in Paris. Mr. Kokovtsof, former Russian Premier and Finance Minister, arrived on a special mission; whilst Mr. Milukoff, former Foreign Affairs Minister, also left London for Paris, and Prince Lvov, arriving at the same time, spent the whole day at the Russian Embassy.

The conference, which was held at the embassy, was attended by Baron Korff, Vice-Governor of Finland, and Mr. Viroufof, a prominent member of the Zemstvo.

Russian Masses Menaced

Need Is Emphasized of Supplying Food to People of Interior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The statement of Charles R. Crane, made in Seattle, Washington, concerning the plight of the Russian masses, is confirmed here in meager reports received. Mr. Crane's assertion that the Trans-Siberian Railway must be kept open so that supplies may be sent to the people of the interior, public interest in the pending Peace Conference increases if possible. Here in Paris the conference continues to be the one topic of conversation, and expressions of opinion as to probable developments are as numerous as they are varied.

While for reasons of sentiment many support the proposal that the discussions shall be held at Versailles, others advocate Paris as offering less difficulty and greater facilities to all concerned. At the same time, for obvious reasons, the general opinion favors Versailles as the place where the treaty should be actually signed.

With regard to details of the procedure to be followed, little information available, but, discussing probable developments with an authority on the situation, in so far as China and the Far East is concerned, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that all the representatives of the Chinese Government have not arrived in Paris. Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister in Washington, is in the French capital, but the arrival of the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, the chairman of the Chinese Commission, is awaited before definite plans are laid down and details arranged. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns also that Chinese statesmen and responsible officials look forward to an inevitable and great increase in trade and commerce as a result of the signing of peace. China, they maintain, offers an enormous market for raw materials, which will be urgently required by all nations. Increase in trade also throughout the world will, it is maintained, do more than perhaps anything else could, to bring the peoples together, and, consequently, to develop civilization. This in its turn is going far to make war in future an impossibility.

Those conversant with the situation throughout Asiatic Russia and also European Russia, have known for some time that vast numbers of the population will have difficulty in withstanding the winter. The cities have been denied of food by the Bolsheviks, while the peasants in all districts have rigorously concealed what grain they possess for their own use. Supplies of all kinds that make existence possible in a severe climate have been needed for six months or more.

French Press on Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Allies' attitude toward the Russian situation is the subject of a plain-spoken article in Le Petit Journal. The paper points out that while the Allies have established a regular "cordon sanitaire" round the Bolshevik-dominated territories, to do more would involve the organization of a great expedition.

This would mean keeping the allied armies with the colors, which would greatly retard the resumption of the normal economic life of the allied countries.

"While it is the duty of the Allies to seek by every means in their power, ways of helping Russia," adds the paper, "the former Russian statesmen should remember the old adage, 'God helps them that help themselves.'

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NEW ZEALAND TAKES UP SUFFRAGE QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The New Zealander, a paper supplying Dominion men with home news, publishes a cable to the effect that the New Zealand House of Representatives has adopted resolutions by 31 votes to 27 making women eligible to Parliament.

The Legislative Council raised objections as the resolution was arrived at by a snap vote, and the government has now promised to bring up the question next session.

PEACE DELEGATES ARRIVING IN PARIS

Choice Between Versailles and Capital for Sessions—Chinese Delegates Expect Trade Increase After Settlement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—With the arrival of each fresh delegate, public interest in the pending Peace Conference increases if possible. Here in Paris the conference continues to be the one topic of conversation, and expressions of opinion as to probable developments are as numerous as they are varied.

According to the schedule announced, the column is to be headed by the superdreadnaught Arizona, returning from the coast of France, where it was commanded by Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers. The order in which the ships were to pass in review past the presidential yacht Mayflower, before which each is to fire the salute of 18 guns due to the Secretary of the Navy, was announced at Vice-Admiral Grant's office on Wednesday evening.

After the Arizona, the Oklahoma, the Nevada, the Utah, the Pennsylvania, the New York, the Texas, the Arkansas, the Wyoming and the Florida. The Mayflower will return only the salute of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, who is in command of the fleet, from his flagship Pennsylvania. He will be accompanied by Rear Admirals Rodman and Rogers. The fleet awaiting the return of the dreadnaught is under the command of Vice-Admiral Grant, and includes 10 battleships, eight destroyers and other vessels.

The Mayflower will be accompanied by three other reviewing yachts: the Aztec, on board of which will be, among others, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Rear Admiral Burrough; the Zarifa with newspapermen and photographers, and the Highlander, bearing the Mayor's committee of welcome.

After the review the fleet will anchor in the Hudson River, and after the reviewing yachts have steamed around them the commanders of the dreadnaughts are expected to go on board the Mayflower to pay their respects to Secretary Daniels.

Eight thousand men, it is believed, will be brought ashore on tugs, for the afternoon parade which is scheduled to start, led by Admiral Mayo, at 1:30 o'clock, passing the reviewing stand erected before the Public Library Building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, an hour later. It is expected that the ships will be illuminated at night, and some 5000 men are looking forward to shore liberty. Thousands of Boy Scouts are to be on duty during the parade, and some 6000 of them are to sing patriotic songs in front of the Public Library in the afternoon.

BRITISH STATEMENT ON FREEING CABLES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Army Council has notified the Controller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade that the restrictions on the use of telegraphic codes cannot be relaxed without the concurrence of the chief allied powers who have cooperated in the censorship.

The Army Council recognizes the importance to the commercial community of allowing great latitude in the use of cabled codes, and the question of relaxation is now being discussed with the various allied authorities.

DAILY INDEX FOR DECEMBER 26, 1918

NEW YORK FLEET REVIEW SCHEDULE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Prince Raúl, with his staff of the German Embassy, is to leave Madrid about the middle of January, and to take up his residence in Switzerland. The French Government has already arranged a safe conduct for the party for the journey through French territory.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Soon after daylight this morning the Atlantic fleet of dreadnaughts, which for many months has been stationed in European waters, left the overnight anchorage off Fire Island and steamed past the Ambrose Channel lightship and on up the bay, where it is to be reviewed by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. This review is to take place shortly after 9 o'clock on the Statue of Liberty from the yacht Mayflower, on which the Secretary spent the night, he having arrived from Washington on Wednesday evening.

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The purpose behind this resolution, inasmuch as the British Government has been, and is, ready to give Ireland Home Rule as soon as the whole body of Irish people can agree among themselves, is not to aid Ireland, it is well understood.

The purpose is held by friends of the administration to be to bring about some form of interference by the United States in a question that is purely local to Great Britain and Ireland, so that an entering wedge toward estrangement may be inserted in the relations between the United States and the United Kingdom.

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they were at Havre or Brest, in France. "So I am very much moved by being thus drawn, as they have been, into your midst and into your confidence, and I wish to thank you very warmly for them and for the people of the United States. I, like them, shall carry away with me the most delightful recollections and my heart will always say as I now say, 'Vive la France!'"

Immediately after the reception at the Hôtel de Ville President Wilson with General Pershing and party motored to Hume, where he reviewed a detachment of the first army of the American expeditionary forces.

Addressing the troops General Pershing said: "We are gathered here today to do honor to the commander of our armies and navies. For the first time an American President will review an American army on foreign soil, the soul of a sister republic beside whose gallant troops we have fought to restore peace to the world. Speaking for you and your comrades, I am proud to declare to the President that no army has ever more loyally or more effectively served its country and none has ever fought in a nobler cause. You, Mr. President, by your confidence and by your support, have made the success of our army, and to you as our Commander-in-Chief may I now present the nation's victorious army."

Mr. Wilson then spoke as follows: "General Pershing and fellow comrades: I wish that I could give to each of you the message that I know you are longing to receive from those at home who love you. I cannot do that, but I can tell you how every one has put his heart into it. So you have done your duty and something more. You have done your duty and done it with a spirit which gave it distinction and glory."

"And now we are to have the fruits of everything. I know what you expected of me. Sometime ago a gentleman from one of the countries with which we are associated was discussing with me the moral aspects of this war and I said that if we did not insist upon the high purpose which we have accomplished the end would not be justified. Everybody at home is proud of you and has followed every movement of this great army with confidence and affection."

Now the whole people of the United States are waiting to welcome you home with an acclamation which probably has never greeted any other army, because in our country like this country we have been so proud of the stand taken, for which this war was entered by the United States. You knew what we expected of you and you did it. I knew what you and the people at home expected of me; and I am happy to say, my fellow countrymen, that I do not find in the hearts of great leaders with whom it is my privilege now to cooperate, any difference of principle or of fundamental purpose.

"It happened that it was the privilege of America to present the chart for peace and now the process of settlement has been rendered comparatively simple by the fact that all the nations concerned have accepted that chart, and the application of these principles laid down there will be their application."

"The world will now know that the nations that fought this war, as well as the soldiers who represented them, are ready to make good, 'make good not only in the assertion of their own interests, but make good in the establishment of peace upon the permanent foundation of right and of justice. Because this is not a war in which the soldiers of the free nations have obeyed masters."

"You have commanded but you have no masters. Your very commanders represent you in representing the nation of which you constitute so distinguished a part. And the kind of people and everybody concerned in the settlement knows that it must be a people's peace and that nothing must be done in the settlement of the issues of the war which is not as handsome as the great achievements of the armies of the United States and the Allies."

"It is difficult, very difficult, men, in any normal speech like this to show you my real heart. You men probably do not realize with what anxious attention and care we have followed every step you have advanced and how proud we are that every step was in advance and not in retreat. That every time you set your face in that direction you kept your face in that direction. A thrill has gone through my heart as it has gone through the hearts of every American with almost every gun that was fired and every stroke that was struck in the gallant fighting that you have done, and there has been one regret in America and that was the regret that every man there felt that he was not there in France, too."

"He will come," The Times adds, "at a critical period in our history. We have won the war, thanks in no small measure to American assistance. We have now to win peace, and peace will not be won for this country or the world unless it is based on the warm, active friendship of the English-speaking peoples."

"History never repeats itself, leastwise in the same form, but our statesmen, American and British, now have the power to remake the destinies of the English-speaking peoples."

"A League of Nations is the ideal of the English-speaking peoples and it is a label, traceable ultimately to the enemy, that we in England have less enthusiasm for this ideal than they in America."

"I feel a comradeship with you today which is delightful as I look down upon these undisturbed fields and think of the terrible scenes through which you have gone and realized how that the quiet of peace, of the tranquillity of settled hopes has descended upon us, and while it is hard far away from home confidentially to bid you a merry Christmas, I can, I think, confidentially promise you a happy New Year and from the

bottom of my heart say, 'God bless you.'

After the review the President and party took their Christmas dinner with officers of the sixty-sixth division. In the afternoon he visited the troops in their billets. The President returned to Chaumont in time to leave at 6 p.m. for London.

General Hertzog's Note

South African National Leader Asks President's Support

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony (Tuesday)—General Hertzog has sent President Wilson the following cable through Reuter:

"I am instructed, as leader of the National Party of the Union of South Africa, to communicate to you the following resolution:

"The Central Committees of the National Parties of Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State, resolve jointly to convey to President Wilson the participation of the National Party in a humble expression of gratitude to Almighty God for the termination of the terrible bloodshed and the accompanying miseries of the last four years, and for the expectation of a lasting peace, based upon the principle of right and justice. The said committees, moreover, desire to give special utterance to the feeling of satisfaction and gratitude on the part of those whom they have the honor to represent, at the recognition of the inalienable right of every civilized people to be free, and at the acceptance of the principles of restitution of injured rights and liberties as the cardinal principles, not only to be applied at the pending Peace Conference, but for all to obtain universally in the future conduct of international relations."

"And while they take this opportunity of formally resolving upon conveying to the President of the United States their sincere and deep-felt gratitude and thanks for his strenuous and noble efforts in enforcing the adoption of these high and humane principles upon the will of the whole civilised world, they wish also to convey to him the assurance that they confidently rely upon the full application of these principles to the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State."

"They further resolve that copies of the resolutions adopted by them, and sent to His Majesty, shall be forwarded to President Wilson for his information, together with this resolution."

Support for Mr. Wilson's Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Lord Parmoor, chairman of the welcome to President Wilson committee, announces that a public demonstration will be held at Central Hall, Westminster, on the evening of New Year's Day for the purpose of supporting President Wilson's policy for a new era in world politics. Lord Parmoor will take the chair and the meeting will be addressed by speakers representing a wide range of thought in politics, literature, religion and other spheres, whose names will be announced shortly."

Reply to Queen Wilhelmina

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday)—President Wilson's permission for its publication having been obtained, it is officially announced that the following telegram from the President was received from Washington, Dec. 3, in reply to an invitation by Queen Wilhelmina to Mr. Wilson to visit Holland:

"Your Majesty's very thoughtful and gracious invitation to Mrs. Wilson and myself to visit the Netherlands while we are in Europe has given us both the most sincere gratification. It is impossible now to forecast what our liberty will be when we get to Europe, but we will keep in mind your generous offer of hospitality and take the liberty of letting you know, if you will not deem it discourteous of us to do so, whether it will be possible for us to give ourselves the pleasure you offer us. Please accept from Mrs. Wilson and myself assurances of our most respectful friendship."

Importance of the Visit

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—"The arrival of President Wilson will be one of the greatest events in our own and in American history," says The Times in an article of welcome to England of the American executive.

"He will come," The Times adds, "at a critical period in our history. We have won the war, thanks in no small measure to American assistance. We have now to win peace, and peace will not be won for this country or the world unless it is based on the warm, active friendship of the English-speaking peoples."

FREE MEDICAL AID FOR SCHOOLS DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The provincial government has given an unfavorable reply to the request of the Saskatchewan branch of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada that free medical, surgical and dental services be furnished for all the schools of the Province. This request was contained in the annual list of proposals placed before the government by the organization.

The government made it plain, in its reply, that the granting of such a request was absolutely impossible. The great cost of such an undertaking was put forward as the greatest objection, the government not wishing to be burdened by extraordinary expenditures of such character. An adverse reply also was given in regard to the organization's request for the maintenance of free hospitals, the government declaring it was not a matter for it to interfere in.

CEYLON CONFERENCE ASKS FOR REFORM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Reuter's agency has received the following telegram from Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, president of the Ceylon National Conference.

"The Ceylon National Conference held at Colombo Dec. 13 and 14, passed an enthusiastic resolution tendering

DATE FOR PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS IS SET

Deputies for Assembly to Be Elected on a Basis of General, Direct, Equal and Secret Suffrage, Say Reports

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Admiralty issues per wireless press the following news from Berlin, transmitted through the German Government's wireless stations. Elections for the Prussian National Assembly will be held on Jan. 26 on a basis of general, direct, equal, and secret, suffrage. The electoral law provides that there will be one deputy for about every 100,000 inhabitants, and altogether there will be 401 deputies in 23 electoral districts.

All subjects of the German Empire over 20, both men and women, are entitled to vote, and any voter who has been a Prussian subject for at least one year, is eligible for election as a deputy.

The new Foreign Minister, Count von Brockdorff-Ranitzau will shortly go to Copenhagen to hand over his letters of recall, and Dr. Solz will carry on the business of the Foreign Office meanwhile.

In Bavaria, the Center Party desires that the question as to whether the country shall be a republic or monarchy shall be submitted to the people for decision.

Von Hindenburg's Reported Advice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin message states that von Hindenburg wrote to the Kaiser in June, 1917, pointing out that von Bethmann-Hollweg was a great obstacle to peace, recommending the Kaiser to get into touch with the political leaders, and regretting that the government missed the opportunity of securing the support of the Social Democrats, who, at the beginning of the war had forsaken their leaders.

The message states that von Hindenburg was especially grieved at the people's growing discouragement, and said that the war would be lost, unless they were strengthened. He also declared that Germany's allies must be supported, as otherwise the danger of their abandoning the alliance might arise.

German Support of Bolsheviks

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Protest Against Annexation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday)—Colonel Summerhayes, chief of the British Red Cross mission to war prisoners in Austria, reports that the Viennese population is in a serious condition, and unless food is sent immediately at least 200,000 people will succumb when winter conditions set in.

After visiting some of the poorest districts of the city, he reports that the working-class population have had to sell all their belongings, including clothing, to buy food, and he is assured that the lower middle classes are in even worse position than the workers, and are spending all their savings upon food.

SOCIALISTS SATISFIED WITH BELGIAN REFORM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday)—Equal suffrage, abolition of plural voting, and the favorable conditions now obtaining for trade unionism, were the cause of Socialist celebrations which have taken place in the Belgian capital. A large procession, in which many soldiers took part, marched through the streets.

KING OF RUMANIA DEFINES BOUNDARIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A general public meeting at Königsberg has passed a resolution protesting energetically against the efforts to unite portions of East Prussia with Lithuania and Poland.

Fighting in Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Serious fighting is reported as having occurred in Berlin on Tuesday between cavalry and guard troops, who recently made their entry into the capital and divisions of marines.

The latter apparently occupied the Imperial Palace and stables, and the guards attacked the buildings under cover of artillery fire. Eventually the marines retreated, after coming to terms with their opponents.

HAWAII PROPOSES TO MAKE ITS OWN CEMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, L. A. Thurston brought up the question of the manufacture of cement from coral stone, from which lime has been prepared in Hawaii for many years. Mr. Thurston said he believed that, in view of the present very high cost of cement, the opportunity of making all that will be required for the municipal-military belt road and other construction work, should be taken.

AID FOR SERVICE MEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—To hasten the readjustment of employment conditions during demobilization the United States Labor Bureau has established a branch office here for the benefit of men in the service. Before the office could be formally opened more than 200 applications were filed in a 48-hour period. While the preliminaries of the work were being arranged 75 of these men were given jobs. In this undertaking the labor bureau is working in conjunction with various organized war activities.

CEYLON CONFERENCE ASKS FOR REFORM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Ceylon National Conference held at Colombo Dec. 13 and 14, passed an enthusiastic resolution tendering

loyal homage to His Majesty and joyful congratulations on the success of the British and allied arms."

Other resolutions were passed asserting that the Crown Colony Administration was unsuited to Ceylon's conditions, and inconsistent with British ideals, and demanding constitutional reform and the vigorous development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the realization of responsible government under the aegis of the British throne. Steps were taken for the appointment of delegates to England.

BETTER REPORTS ON PRISON CAMPS

War Prisoners in Germany Declared Properly Provisioned

—Plan to Trace Missing Men

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The inter-departmental committee on war prisoners reports that British prisoners recently repatriated state that there were ample provisions at the German camps, from which they were released, and responsible non-commissioned officers were left in charge of the camps, which have not been completely evacuated.

The British Red Cross Society's representatives at Berlin have also recently reported that they are in touch with the internment camps, and there is no cause for anxiety, as the food requirements are promptly supplied, although there may be relatively minor shortage occasionally, owing to railway disorganization.

British medical officers have been sent into Germany with instructions to visit the camps. A special committee, representing the War Office, Red Cross and the government Committee on Treatment by the Enemy of British War Prisoners has been appointed to advise what further steps should be taken to trace missing men.

Cruelty Reports Unconfirmed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Prisoners of War Department announces that the responsible authorities have been unable to obtain any confirmation of the frequent statements which have recently appeared in the press regarding the alleged branding of British soldiers by Germans.

SERIOUS CONDITION REPORTED IN VIENNA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Prisoners of War Department announces that the responsible authorities have been unable to obtain any confirmation of the frequent statements which have recently appeared in the press regarding the alleged branding of British soldiers by Germans.

PROHIBITION RESULTS IN IDAHO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—"Millions of soldiers of the great war have already decided that they will not return to their previous indoor life and will emigrate to the western hemisphere," said Maj.-Gen. A. D. McRae, C. B., former Quartermaster-General of the Canadian forces and recently Chief of Staff under Lord Beaverbrook of the British Ministry of Information, who has just returned to Canada. "A considerable percentage of these men," he went on, "will go directly to the land. No country is receiving more favorable consideration than Canada, but if we are not in a position to accept the settler he will go elsewhere, principally to the countries of South America which, having assumed no share of the burden of the world's war have the advantage of low taxation to offer."

Governor Probyn, while thinking it well to leave this method of establishing a central factory open, is not sanguine that advantage will be taken of it. He, therefore, pressed for permission to offer as an alternative another plan, to which plan particularly the Secretary of State has now also given his assent. By this plan the government will bear the entire cost of establishing the central factory, subject to conditions of which the chief are as follows: The first charge on the gross proceeds of the factory will be working expenses, including the cost not only of general administration but of repairs and all renewals. Second, payment to the cane farmers who contract to supply canes to the factory, subject to the second charge on the gross receipts comes the sinking fund. The period being 20 years, the rate will be about 8 per cent of the cost of the factory. The fourth charge, specially mentioned by the Governor as 'fundamental to the scheme,' is the reserve fund.

CANADA AROUSED OVER BOLSHEVIK

Propaganda of German Origin Circulated Among Working-men—Compulsory Arbitration in Case of Strikes Proposed

Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor for Dec. 24 and 25.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—Bolshevism and the Bolsheviks have been popularly associated with that jumble of political events in Russia springing out of the revolution of 1917, but Mr. C. H. Cahan, K. C. director of the Department of Public Safety for the Dominion of Canada, under the Department of Justice, is authority for the statement that the Bolshevik propaganda being diffused among the workingmen of Canada is chiefly of German origin.

There are industrial districts in Canada which are so permeated with revolutionary propaganda that if British arms had suffered a severe defeat during the last year of the war, these areas would have risen in open revolt, declared Mr. Cahan in an address delivered before the St. James Literary Society of Montreal on the subject of "Socialistic Propaganda: Its Purposes, Results and Remedies."

Mr. Cahan detailed at considerable length the Dominion-wide efforts of the advanced socialists of the I. W. W. or red flag group to spread their propaganda. He quoted a large number of their pamphlets and described the insidious methods that were employed in distributing this literature, telling of the difficulty which officials of the Department of Justice had in running the leaders of the organization to the ground.

He stated that since the Social Democratic Party of Canada, which was banned as an unlawful association under the War Measures Act on Sept. 25 of this year, was excluded from the provisions of the order, it was now reassuring itself with all its former vigor. The Russian revolutionary propaganda in Canada was also surveyed, and Mr. Cahan told of Finnish children in Western Canada being taught to sing Bolshevik songs imported from Russia. The danger arising from the circulation of inflammatory literature among the Russians in Canada was strongly emphasized.

LORD R. CECIL ON HIS RESIGNATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the opening of his election campaign at Letchworth, as Coalition candidate for North Herts, Lord Robert Cecil, who resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, referred to his resignation in the following terms:

"Let me say that I resigned my office with very deep regret and reluctance. I do not pretend to be one of those superior persons who are indifferent to office. I believe that the work of serving the country in a high administrative position is the most interesting and most enthralling work that a man can do, and I abandoned it with very great regret.

"I am also anxious to avoid, if possible, any appearance—I do not think it is more than an appearance—of serious disunion in the councils of the nation, and I would not have resigned but for two reasons which seem to me to be overpowering. In the first place there is the Welsh church issue in itself. I should like to summarize the position as far as Welsh disestablishment is concerned. Though I regret that it has become law, I do not seek, I do not desire, to reverse that decision. I do not know that it is necessary for me to go into the reasons why I do not desire to do it. I have stated them in my letter. There remain two other subjects which the act did. One was to divide the church in Wales from the church in England. That has always appealed to me, and still appears to me, a most improper exercise of the authority of Parliament.

I think the ecclesiastical organizations ought to be allowed to manage their own affairs for themselves. The second was the question of disendowment. I admit my opinions on that matter are unchanged. I still regret with all my heart and soul, that it should have been thought right to take from religious purposes funds which were, in fact, being devoted to those purposes. I make no distinction between church and chapel, between Nonconformist and Anglicanism. I would have objected just as strongly, just as vehemently, to any interference with the funds of the Nonconformist churches. I cannot believe that it is right to divert funds so devoted to secular, or at any rate to non-religious purposes, and I must be allowed to say this, that it seems to me doubly repulsive to do that when we have been vouchsafed the great victory which has crowned our arms."

"I have pledged myself both by my words and conduct on the question of the connection between church and state. How am I now to go back from a pledge of that kind? After all, you may say that there are great questions involved at the present. I agree. But can there be any greater question than this, that public men in this country should command and retain the confidence of their fellow countrymen; and how can they hope for that confidence unless they are prepared to abide by their pledges whatever the consequences may be? I do not hesitate to tell you that in the coming months we may have very difficult times before us in this country. Do not let us do anything to destroy that credit and confidence. If those who seek to represent you command the respect and esteem of their fellow countrymen, when the storm comes upon us they will be able to lead you into safety."

"ONE BIG UNION" AND ITS METHODS

Offensive in United States of Socialist Labor Party and Its Ally, the I. W. W.—Their Propaganda Compared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The progress of the "one big union" movement in Australia calls attention afresh to the "one big union" movement in the United States. That wing in this country which seeks to gain its revolutionary ends solely by industrial action constitutes the Industrial Workers of the World. The other faction, which proposes to use political action as well as industrial, is the Socialist Labor Party.

The aim of the Socialist Labor Party is the same as the aim of the I. W. W. The difference is the way of achieving the aim. The Socialist Labor Party has figured in the presidential elections since 1892. It is found on the ballot with state tickets in many current elections. It is directly associated with the so-called political I. W. W., that other branch of the I. W. W. of which very little is heard, whose headquarters are in Detroit.

Three things are of particular interest with regard to the political wing of the "one big union" movement in this country. First, that it has been an active political factor, though an obscure one, for so long. Second, that little conception of its objects has permeated the public thought. And third, quite akin to the second, that it has made so little headway.

The Socialist Labor Party antedates the American Socialist Party, several of whose leaders are today on trial in this city. Its members had a hand in the organization of the I. W. W. It disagreed with the Industrial Workers of the World on this very issue of whether the goal is to be achieved by political action—that is, the ballot—or by industrial action, that is, roughly, the strike. It split with the I. W. W. on this score, when the I. W. W., which had been established on a peaceful basis in 1905–06, took its revolutionary path in 1908, which 10 years later led directly into the penitentiary.

The pivotal point in the struggle of extra-radical labor elements in the United States as in Australia, is unionism. The work the Socialist Labor Party sets out to accomplish as the stepping-stone to its ultimate achievement is the destruction of the American Federation of Labor. It wants to replace trades unionism with Socialist unionism, or what the I. W. W. calls industrial unionism.

There is in this country no unity between the political and the industrial factions as those pursuing the "one big union" plan, each in its own way. After the I. W. W. dropped political action in 1908, the political action element formed, as previously indicated, the so-called Detroit branch of the I. W. W. Its name has, however, been altered to the Workers International Industrial Union. Its members are, for the most part, members of the Socialist Labor Party.

When the 100 I. W. W. leaders came to trial here last summer, one of the most interested spectators of the proceedings was a reporter for the Socialist Labor papers. This man had been in attendance at the convention in Chicago 13 years previously when the I. W. W. was formed, and had gone out on the issue of political action. He had the pleasure of finding, if not saying, "I told you so," and on their part, the I. W. W. showed no great appreciation of his presence.

Though meeting with little response, apparently, the Socialist Labor Party keeps on trying to create sentiment for itself. For instance, here in Illinois it named candidates for a number of places on the state electoral ticket in November. Its organizer gives lectures, and some literature is distributed. When a representative of this bureau attended a regular meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor a short time ago, he observed announcements of Socialist Labor Party lectures which had been placed on the table alongside of federa-

tion literature.

The beginning of the Socialist Labor Party reach back in the rapidly running stream of American politics for so many years, and in so many industrial states has it sought a place on the ballot, that one conclusion is easily drawn. The American public, up to date, has not indicated any particular interest in the "one big union" movement as an object of political action. Its interest in the "one big union" which would proceed by means of industrial action it has manifested most conspicuously in the I. W. W. cities of Chicago and at Sacramento, California, and in the pending trials of several hundred more I. W. W.

DEMOLITION WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The great work of demobilizing the huge British Army was commenced on Wimbledon Common a few days ago. A start was made at 8 o'clock in the morning, and from now onward the work will be continued day and night until it is completed. The first men to be demobilized are what are known as pivot men, that is, the men engaged in the work of demobilization, and those urgently needed for essential national industries. Broadly speaking, the order will be followed, the men to be demobilized first will be those experienced members of industry which most urgently require labor in the national interest. After them will come those men who have been longest in the service. This, how-

ever, is only the broad basis of the scheme, and there will necessarily be departures from this rule on many occasions.

Dispersal will, as far as possible, take place by locality and not by unit. A draft for demobilization will be selected by reference to the soldier's town or county and not with reference to his unit. Thus a draft to be sent to Somersetshire, for instance, may consist of men from many regiments whose homes are in Somersetshire, and who intend to live there. Instead of sending them with their regiments to those regiments' headquarters, they will be sent to their home county for demobilization. There are many details to be attended to, amongst which may be mentioned the following:

Twenty-eight days' furlough for each man, with pay, ration, and family allowances.

Out-of-work insurance, operative for a year from the date of discharge and payable for 20 weeks.

A railway warrant for the journey home.

Any gratuities which may be due.

A protection and identity certificate.

To secure him these privileges, the soldier, in process of demobilization, must pass through various offices which have been so planned as to render the work as simple as possible. Each man, moreover, has to account for his equipment. He must hand over his rifle, his steel helmet, his gas mask, if he should have come from abroad, and he leaves the dispersal camp in uniform with his own private property. The scheme aims at demobilizing men from abroad and those in the United Kingdom in equal numbers daily, as far as this is possible. It also, when other conditions are equal, gives preference for early discharge to married over single men.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions as presented.

(No. 528)

Fair Play in Athletics To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Why should Mr. Taft hesitate to be the head of baseball? The foundation of baseball is the establishment of self-imposed rules. The observance of these rules is fair play. Non-observance is not foul play, but unfair play.

The same is the principle—the underlying principle—of golf, cricket—all Anglo-Saxon games.

Teutonic peoples know nothing of this principle. Their athletics consist of gymnastics (*Turnvereins*) and dueling, and also bull-fighting. They know nothing of the self-imposed rules of "fair play."

Does this mark the difference between the two civilizations?

If, with baseball, cricket, golf and other "fair-play" games, we are not guilty of "German atrocities," whereas without these games the Germans are, then I say Taft, Roosevelt or Wilson might well afford to give the added influence of their great names to the civilizing game of baseball.

(Signed) JAMES C. JONES.

(No. 482)

Long and Short Coal Tons To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

From a casual reading of the letter of C. F. Sessinger in The Christian Science Monitor of Friday, Nov. 15, one might infer that the consumer of coal in Pennsylvania is getting 2240 pounds of coal—the long ton—for his money, but this is not the case. Such a law, however, may be on the books, but its application ends when the coal arrives at the point of distribution.

I am inclosing you a driver's duplicate to verify what I say. It is for a ton of Boulets, as I could not get real coal, having, as the commissioner said, already exceeded my allotment. Through an error of application, what was called for in the spring, although due to the year previous, was deducted from this year's supply, so I had to buy this near coal to protect our water pipes, which are dependent on one kitchen range to keep them open.

The splendid and well-directed sledge-hammer blows at the management of the fuel business by The Christian Science Monitor are thoroughly appreciated by all who read them, and they must bear fruit.

The last "adjustment," whereby the public was asked to add \$1.05 more per ton to its fuel bill is certainly sowing discontent. And it would be well for the administration to know that if it cannot "adjust" the incomes of the "lower ten thousand" so as to make it possible to meet these demands, it will surely reap what it sows. There are thousands upon thousands of unorganized laborers whose incomes are inadequate to meet these extortions.

This State, for instance, has no minimum wage law, and last winter the demands for free coal in this city doubled because the family income was not sufficient for food, rent and fuel. What shall the end be? Will the government wait, or continue to temporize in its adjustments until anarchy threatens its overthrow, or will it adopt a more sane and intelligent method, knowing that "Righteousness exalteth a nation?"

(Signed) RICHARD SMITH.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Nov. 18, 1918.

A SILENT MAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The French have naturally genius for penetrating inner meanings, accustomed as they have been for centuries past to the pleasures and inconveniences of society, desirous as they always are of visiting and mixing with one another, and with a strong instinct for unmasking absurdities and inconsistencies in others as well as in themselves, there have always been amongst them men to describe their sentiments of men and things, who have applied themselves to the task with a scrupulous care for style, a characteristic equally natural to the French people.

Twenty-eight days' furlough for each man, with pay, ration, and family allowances.

Out-of-work insurance, operative for a year from the date of discharge and payable for 20 weeks.

A railway warrant for the journey home.

Any gratuities which may be due.

A protection and identity certificate.

To secure him these privileges, the soldier, in process of demobilization, must pass through various offices which have been so planned as to render the work as simple as possible. Each man, moreover, has to account for his equipment. He must hand over his rifle, his steel helmet, his gas mask, if he should have come from abroad, and he leaves the dispersal camp in uniform with his own private property. The scheme aims at demobilizing men from abroad and those in the United Kingdom in equal numbers daily, as far as this is possible. It also, when other conditions are equal, gives preference for early discharge to married over single men.

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AMERICANIZATION WORK BY WOMEN

Organization in St. Louis, Missouri, Undertakes to Carry Out Large Program Among Thousands of Aliens in the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Americanization of thousands of aliens in this city has been undertaken by the Women's Council of St. Louis, an organization that should not be confused with the Women's Council of Defense. The work of organizing the effort is under the direction of Bagdasar K. Baghdigian, an Armenian by nativity, who came to America 14 years ago and who is now studying for his Master's degree in the Missouri School of Social Economy.

"It has been the practice in this country," says Mr. Baghdigian, "to make a citizen of the alien by process of law and allow the saloon to 'Americanize' him. We propose to Americanize him first and then make a citizen of him. By Americanizing we mean the process of the assimilation of the ideals of liberty, freedom, democracy and fraternity. This process recognizes no caste or creed. It encroaches on no one's free will, except on the will of the self-seeker. It stimulates human progress and makes the brotherhood of man possible."

Sixty-five clubs, with approximately 2000 members, make up the St. Louis Women's Council. The organization has decided that there can be no work more valuable than to bring Americanism into the lives and the homes of the alien. The scheme that is being used is unique so far as is known to sociologists here, who claim that it is the first comprehensive, logical and humanistic effort that has been made in the country to reach the foreigner and transform him from the Jew, the Slav, the Croat, the German or the Italian, as the case may be, into an American.

Some of the committees doing the active work of the campaign are: Speakers, schools, the teachers, the visitors, library, research, adjustment and legal aid. The function of the speakers committee is to list speakers, both native and foreign, and these men and women are then sent out to interpret the United States to the alien and to give to United States audiences some idea of the alien's aims, ideals and aspirations to the native-born, native-thinking American. This has proved to be one of the most effective methods of destroying prejudice on both sides and helping the new and the old Americans in uniting for the common good of the country.

"I believe," says Director Baghdigian, "that when we create a wholesome understanding between the American and the alien we have overcome one of the biggest of the many obstacles that stand in the way of Americanization."

NEGRO EDUCATOR ON MORAL AIMS OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — L. B. Moore, dean of Howard University, Washington, District of Columbia, and a prominent Negro educator, in addressing the institute for Negro clergymen held here under the auspices of the National Committee on Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, said: "This war must be followed by the promotion of good will and by cooperation among the peoples of the earth, based on justice. If we do not have this cooperation the soldiers will have fought in vain. Today we face the problems of reconstruction, conservation and education. Men will think more in terms of world problems in considering the new day that is to come. There will be a new valuation upon discipline, a new vision of brotherhood, new efforts in interest and thrift."

He called attention to the ready response on the part of the colored people to every demand of the government and expressed the hope of the extension of democracy through the granting of every opportunity for the development of the Negro race.

HAWAII PLANS FOR ROADS AND EDUCATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Heads of the local county administration are expected to confer shortly on a program for the uniting of the heads of the department of education and of the city to obtain an expanded educational and municipal scheme to make Honolulu the real center of activities in the Pacific.

With the municipal heads the opinion prevails that the tax rate for the school budget must be divorced from the tax rate for municipal affairs, the theory being that the county of Honolulu must have good roads, but that it does not want them at the expense of the schools; that the county desires facilities for advanced education, but does not want them at the expense of the vital community necessity for permanent roads that will tap all sections of this island.

MUNICIPAL UTILITY CONTROL PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Municipal ownership of public utilities is expected to be one of the most important issues of the approaching session of the State Legislature, and it is said that a bill providing for such ownership is being drawn up for presentation, under the direction of the mayors

of the State, who discussed the matter at a conference in the summer.

This proposed bill will provide, it is believed, that public utilities may be acquired, either by vote of the proper city authorities or by initiative and referendum vote, also that cities would be authorized to acquire public utilities by purchase or by condemnation, and would be empowered to arrange for the operation of such by private companies, or to make agreements with companies already owning and operating them, and to exercise direct participation in their supervision.

It is thought by some if New York City could come to some such agreement with the companies now operating its street car lines, it might avoid the applications for receiverships which have been threatened by the management if they were not permitted to demand an increase in fares or a charge for transfers.

FINDING ON HEALTH BOARD RULE WITHHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FORT WAYNE, Indiana—After hearing evidence in the circuit court here, in a case in which Persa R. Bell, president of the Fort Wayne Federation of Labor, and Mrs. Laura Cannon, a member of the Electrical Workers Union, were charged with holding a public meeting in violation of an order of the Health Board, the court has taken the case under advisement.

The same case was dismissed in the police court on the request of the prosecuting attorney. Attorneys for the defendants in the police court contended that the local Health Board did not have the authority under the statute to enforce its ruling. After the prosecuting attorney had looked up the legal points involved, he requested that both charges be dismissed. Later they were re-arrested and the case taken to the circuit court.

Church Injunction Hearing Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The hearing on the bill for an injunction against the ruling of the Evanston (Illinois) medical authorities, which was filed in the Circuit Court in the name of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Evanston, has been continued until Jan. 10. This was due to the fact that the bar on services in churches has been removed.

Situation in Sacramento, California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, California—The determined effort of the city health commissioner to force a re-enactment of the compulsory mask ordinance, which was but recently revoked by the City Commission, was defeated on an emergency vote of the Sacramento commissioners on Tuesday.

NEW SHIPPING LINE THROUGH HONOLULU

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Information has been received here that there is to be established, in a near future, a line of 10 freighters between Seattle, Washington, and Sydney, Australia, through the port of Honolulu. Press dispatches from Seattle, received in Victoria, British Columbia, state that plans have been completed by the Universal Shipping and Trading Company for the establishment of the new line of ships, and that operations on a large scale will begin as soon as peace is declared.

The Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu has asked its representative in Washington, D. C., to urge the earliest consideration of Hawaii by the Shipping Board and all necessary channels so that passenger and freight steamers and transports may resume early service to Honolulu.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—It is said that the city Comptroller will support a measure providing for a personal property tax in New York City. This measure, it is expected, will be submitted to the Legislature at the coming session. From recommendations made to the Mayor's committee on taxation recently, it is clear that such a tax would be levied in about the same way as the federal income tax.

The chief reason for the proposed action is that it would bring about lower rentals and put real estate on a firm investment basis, thus safeguarding the financial interests of the city.

EMBRY ZONE ORDER WITHDRAWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Rufus W. Sprague Jr., in charge of the enemy alien bureau of the port of New York has announced that the order of the President establishing water front and inland barred zones, and also the registration of enemy aliens, has been withdrawn, and that this means that the zone pass system has been abolished, and hereafter enemy aliens may change their residence without first obtaining official sanction. However, special permission will still be required for entering or leaving the country.

GREAT LAKES PORT PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HAMILTON, Ontario—Extensive harbor improvements which will necessitate the expenditure of \$1,500,000 and which will eventually make Hamilton one of the most important shipping centers and ports of call on the Great Lakes, will be commenced within the next few months. The government plans involve a great amount of dredging and the reclamation of water lots for factory sites.

VAST DIVIDENDS PAID BY PACKERS

Record of Swift & Co. Shows Steadily Increasing Earnings and Accumulation of Capital Now Totaling \$150,000,000

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 25.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The remarkable rise of the American meat packers, in their early years, is indicated in further examination of the development of Swift & Co. In a previous article, the growth of this company from its organization, on April 1, 1885, with a capital of \$300,000, and with \$540,000 actually paid in, to April 17, 1893, when its capital stood at \$7,500,000, has been noted. In this article the immediate stock increases down to shortly after the time of the appearance of the first balance sheet of the company in the file of The Economist will be covered; one of these increases in capitalization—namely, of \$5,000,000—being the amount of the dividends declared in the period of several years after the last stock increase.

To go back to Aug. 11, 1890: It was on this date that the capitalization of Swift & Co. was enlarged to \$7,500,000. On April 17, 1893, after a series of 11 2 per cent dividends, a 23 per cent dividend was declared, according to the chart of dividends given in the Investors Supplement (1897) to The Economist, published in Chicago, from which these figures are taken, which chart was given for several years consecutively in subsequent issues of the Year Book, which was changed in name to the Investors Manual, and is still published under that name by The Economist. This 23 per cent dividend amounted to \$1,250,000. A week later, or on April 22, 1893, the capital stock was increased to \$15,000,000, the fourth advance. Of this, incidentally, the Investors Supplement notes that "there was in treasury of company on March 29, 1897, \$1,232,700."

Then followed another series of small quarterly dividends, which are reported in The Economist file as follows: Six 2 per cent dividends, on these dates and for these amounts: July 31, 1893, \$244,404; Oct. 10, 1893, \$248,166; Jan. 2, 1894, \$273,568; April 2, 1894, \$274,410; July 2, 1894, \$274,974, and Oct. 1, 1894, \$275,202. The total of these was reduced to 1 1/2 per cent, and from April 22, 1895, to March 29, 1897, nine dividends of 1 1/2 per cent each, amounting to \$206,509.50, were paid. The total return to stockholders from April 18, 1893, to March 29, 1897, when dividend No. 42 of Swift & Co. was paid, was 25 1/2 per cent, and in cash, \$3,449,309.50.

This completed the record in the Investors Supplement of 1897. Several subsequent issues brought the record down to the time of the next stock issue.

Five more quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent, from July 6, 1897, to July 5, 1898, were declared, and then two quarterly dividends of 1 per cent, or \$262,500 each, were given on Oct. 3, 1898, and on Jan. 3, 1899. The last of these marked the forty-ninth dividend of the company. The total return to stockholders from April 18, 1893, the Investors Manual reports, to Jan. 3, 1899, was 36 1/2 per cent, and the sum, \$5,006,857. The total of the company had paid in dividends from the time of its organization on April 1, 1885, to Jan. 3, 1899, the Manual reports, was \$12,382,931.27. The capitalization at the time of the last dividend noted Jan. 3, 1899, was \$15,000,000. Two days later, at the annual meeting, it was increased to \$20,000,000.

In January, 1902, the capital stock

was increased to \$25,000,000; in January, 1904, to \$35,000,000; in January, 1906, to \$50,000,000; in January, 1908, to \$60,000,000, and in January, 1911, to \$75,000,000. On Nov. 25, 1916, a cash dividend of \$25,000,000 was declared, or 33 1/3 per cent on the capital stock, and new stock was offered to shareholders at the rate of one new share for every three held, bringing capitalization practically, by means of a stock dividend, to \$100,000,000. In May, 1918, a stock dividend of \$25,000,000 was declared, and stockholders were offered the privilege of subscribing at par for the same amount of new stock, which added \$50,000,000 of new stock, and brings the capitalization of the company down to date, to \$150,000,000.

Most of the enterprises mentioned relate in some way to the packing industry. Outside of this original field, packers have subsidiaries or have money invested in companies quite apart from packing, which return their own rich dividends. The sale, for example, of railroad supplies has been exceedingly profitable for certain packers. One packing house has more than hundred subsidiaries which are known. How many more this concern may have, which are not known, is a question.

An important thing in connection

with these profits is that packers often

have to stand losses in opening new fields. In entering a new line of business, the packer may take a loss for several years before getting established. Packers are continually expanding. It is, of course, the public which has to stand such losses for the money to do it is drawn from earnings supplied by business where profits are large enough to permit disposal in this fashion.

But packer profits are by no means to be entirely accounted for outside of the meat business. By-products, regardless of all that packers have had to say about their furnishing the profit of the business, do not yield it all, nor mostly all, by any means.

From information this bureau gathers,

the profits on meat are substantial,

and they form a good sized portion of the aggregate profits.

The mention has been made, in the first

article on the subject of the packers'

early growth, of the evident lack of

data here in the seat of the American

meat packing industry, and of the fact

that the rise of Swift & Company was

given attention for the sole reason

that it was the only one regarding

which, to date, this bureau and others

here had found the early figures.

In the Investors Supplement of

1897, from which data on the begin-

ning of the company is taken, Swift &

& Co., in fact, was the only one of the big packers of the present day even to be mentioned. Regarding Swift, the

Supplement had this in its account:

"No fiscal statements are given out."

The first balance sheet of this com-

pany was to be found in this financial file

was that dated Dec. 31, 1898. This

balance sheet appeared earlier in the

volume than did balance sheets of

Armour & Co., Morris & Co., or the

Cudahy Packing Company. Swift, in

short, was the first of the big packers

of today to have its balance sheet

noted in this annual report of indus-

tries, but other packer firms which

have been since absorbed by today's

leaders had their balance sheets in

earlier than Swift.

This balance sheet is also of interest

in denoting the growth of the com-

pany, which started in 1885 with a

paid-in capital of \$640,000. It re-

ported assets on Dec. 31, 1898, of

SIBERIA'S GREAT ECONOMIC NEEDS

Need Is Emphasized for Immediate Supply of Clothing and Food—Bureaucracy Delays Supplying of Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—The present condition of affairs in Siberia is graphically demonstrated in the course of a translated article from The Messenger of Manchuria, which is incorporated in a recent report from Mr. L. D. Wilgress, the Canadian Trade Commissioner stationed at Vlad

LABOR ADVANCES PLANS FOR PARTY

Movement Begins in Illinois to Enlist Support of Farmers, and Chicago Federation Has Drawn Up a Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Organized labor in Illinois is proceeding with its Independent Labor Party plans and expects to try to enlist the support of the farmers of the State, so E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who took a leading part in starting off the Independent Labor Party movement in Chicago, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Nockels was interested in the indication of farmer assistance that he saw in resolutions of sympathy and cooperation recently sent to the Chicago Federation of Labor by the national committee of the National Non-Partisan League, then in convention in St. Paul.

"Whereas," said this resolution, "the Chicago Federation of Labor has adopted a platform called 'Labor's 14 points,' which, in many particulars, squares with the program of the organized farmers belonging to the Farmers' National Non-Partisan League, and more specifically in its demands for public ownership and operation of railways, steamships, stockyards, grain elevators, terminal markets, telegraphs, telephones and all other public utilities, together with the nationalization and development of basic natural resources and in its demand for the elimination of wasteful methods and parasitic middlemen and all profiteering in the creation and distribution of the products of industry and agriculture, in order that the actual producers may enjoy the fruits of their toil," and being in agreement with its demands for liquidation of the national debt, and in its demand for complete restoration, at the earliest possible moment, of all fundamental political rights—free speech, free press and free assembly, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the national committee of the Non-Partisan League in convention assembled, that we send our hearty greetings to the organized wage-earners of Chicago and of Illinois, and pledge to them our sympathy and cooperation in their efforts to consolidate and increase the gains for true democracy and for justice to the workers and producers."

Numerous letters of commendation of the Chicago labor unions' course in organizing a political party have come in from unions in many parts of the country. Some state that they are preparing to do likewise. C. F. Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, wrote that he was about to consult the members of his executive council as to the advisability of taking a referendum on the subject of a labor party in Pennsylvania. E. C. Cooper, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Tampa, Florida, wrote, "we have endorsed the proposition and passed a motion to start one in Tampa and appointed a committee to draw up a platform for an independent labor party along the lines suggested in your communication."

G. L. Griswold, secretary of the New London Central Labor Union, wrote, "The matter was discussed by a number of the delegates with the result that a motion was made that the Central Labor Union endorse the action of the Chicago Federation of Labor in the launching of an independent labor party. The motion was carried 'by a unanimous vote.' Walter Ivins, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, wrote, 'I am glad to advise you this had the unanimous endorsement of this central body, in fact the idea was received with enthusiasm.'

The organization convention for the Independent Labor Party in Chicago is to take place Sunday.

DETROIT BREWERY INTERESTS QUITTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—Detroit brewery interests are getting ready to go out of business, although the wets have filed petitions for a vote on April 7 on a state constitutional amendment authorizing the sale of beer and light wines.

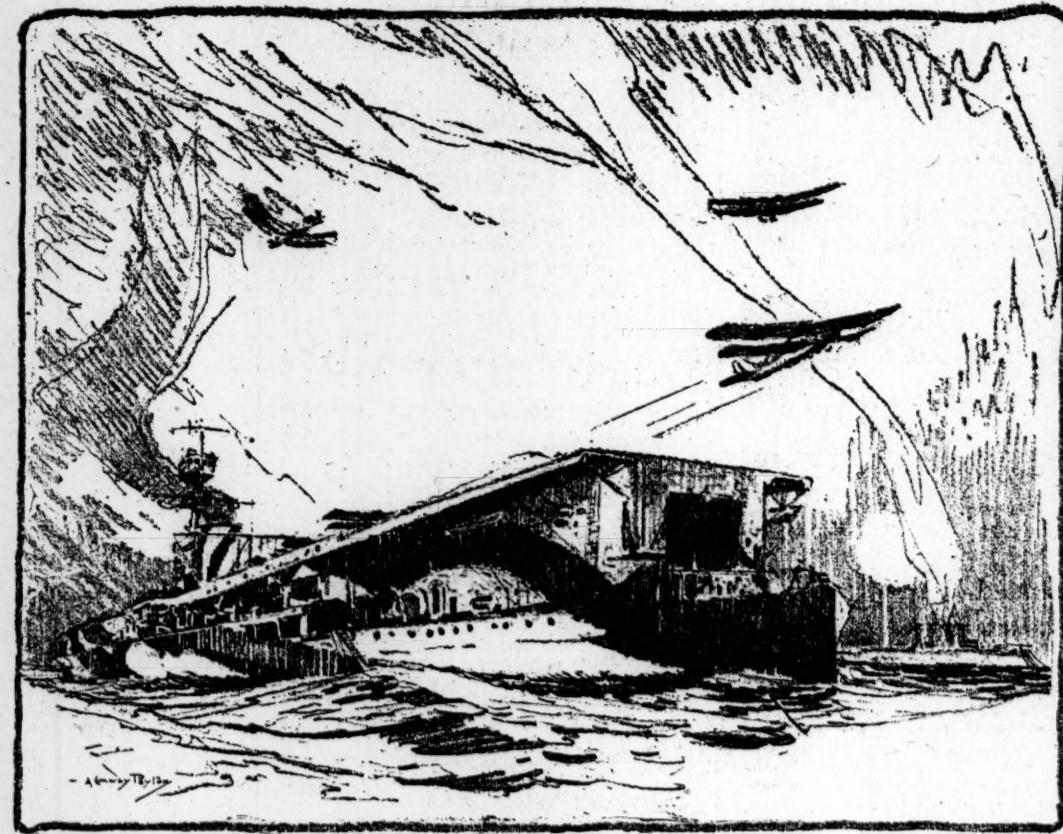
Convinced that the federal prohibition amendment will be ratified before the war-time prohibition law is revoked, most of the larger local companies are winding up their affairs. The Michigan State Hotel Men's Association has taken up the wet propaganda and filed the beer amendment and is canvassing the members of the next Legislature to delay the vote on the federal amendment.

One of the largest local companies has petitioned for a receiver. Directors of another company have filed a petition in court for voluntary dissolution of the corporation, "in view of the impending federal legislation affecting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants."

STUDENTS SEEK POSITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Following the demobilization of the Students Army Training Corps, many college men are seeking positions to enable them to continue their work in academics. More than 400 applicants of Columbia University have filed their applications with the University Appointment Committee for all-day or part-time employment.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

RELEASE REFUSED OF WAR OBJECTORS

Appeal on Behalf of Those in Custody Sent to Secretary Baker—Blanket Pardon Impossible, as Cases Differ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, has denied a petition presented to him on behalf of the conscientious objectors who have been held in custody by the War Department. The petition, signed by 15,000 persons, requested the release of the men before the holidays so that they might be at home. Secretary Baker was told that, the war being over, it appeared there was no longer any military necessity for holding the men. His reply was that it would be impossible to issue a blanket pardon, for the reason that each individual case rested on a state of facts peculiar to itself, and the cases differ radically. A commission has been appointed, he said to inquire into the whole subject. He said the department will be guided in its action largely by the report of this commission.

The New Solidarity

Official I. W. W. Publication Is Issued Again in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—International headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World in Chicago is again putting out the official I. W. W. organ, now under the name of The New Solidarity.

The old Solidarity disappeared during the days of the long trial last summer, which resulted in some 90-odd leaders being sent to prison. In its place, during the trial, the General Defense News Bulletin was printed. The new weekly I. W. W. organ has gone back on the propaganda basis, but it is milder-spoken than was its predecessor, in the early days of the war, when it preached discontent and industrial strife.

It is a rather curious thing that I. W. W. headquarters should be in a locality where the membership is so small. This bureau was told several days ago, by a man who used to be an official of the local union, that it had numbered, in its best days, but 250 men. These, he said, were mostly aliens with Russian Jews predominating. At the present time, he said, the membership was smaller than that.

Only two strikes, according to this informant, had been attempted by I. W. W. in Chicago, both in 1916.

One was at the Pullman works in Pullman, a suburb to the south of the city, the other in an overall factory.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and several other I. W. W. speakers came out to stir up an agitation at Pullman, he said. The strike was settled by a compromise. There was no police interference, and the I. W. W. end fell flat.

Continuing, the speaker said that in the overall strike, a member of the Chicago police department, who had been assigned to the I. W. W. and had worked himself into the position of secretary of the local union, succeeded in being appointed chairman of the strike committee, and then broke the strike.

Political Prisoners

Amnesty Movement Commended by I. W. W. Official Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The movement to amnesty political prisoners in the United States, of which pertinent signs are now appearing, is taken note of and given endorsement in the current issue of The New Solidarity, official organ of the Industrial Workers of the World, at headquarters

here. "Pacifists, Christian pacifists, conscientious objectors, Russellites, Socialists, anarchists, I. W. W.—all have friends desirous of seeing them at liberty and among themselves once more. So the prospect for a big political amnesty movement is good," declares the writer of the article, who signs himself "A member out of jail." He suggests that this offers "possibilities for agitation."

After commenting on the former Kaiser's pardon of Karl Liebknecht, and other reported pardons in Italy, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, the I. W. W. writer sets out to educate the working men among whom he expects his argument to circulate into anticipating as a matter of course a "political amnesty" to the men who obstructed the United States' endeavor. He declares that such a movement is already under way.

"That the United States should be backward in the granting of political amnesty is due to many causes," argues the I. W. W. pleader. "One is a belief in the need of oppression as a means to insure the success of the war. The war is now over, and the need has passed. Another is the lack of working class knowledge of the meaning of amnesty. The workers of this country, unlike the workers of other countries, do not know that there is such a thing as amnesty for political prisoners; that is, a general pardon for all those who have been adjudged guilty of offenses against the political movement, especially during war.

"The American workers should be taught to know, understand and act on these things," continues this I. W. W. article. "They should be aroused to the need for political amnesty in this country. And it is likely that they will be. So many elements of the population have been affected by political arrests that a popular movement in favor of political amnesty for all prisoners is very likely.

"In fact, such a movement is already under way. Socialist Party and other conventions are already beginning to pass resolutions demanding political amnesty. In New York City

Workers Defense Union has been formed, composed of delegates from trades unions, Socialist Party locals, workers' circles, I. W. W. organizations, etc. Its organizer is Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, with offices at 41 Union Square, New York City. The Workers Defense Union aims at a leaflet and mass meeting agitation in favor of political amnesty; also at the extension of the movement to all the cities of the country. It invites the cooperation of all those interested in the liberation of political and industrial prisoners." By "industrial prisoners," it means more specifically those who, like the I. W. W., have been sent to prison under the various wars acts for carrying on strikes and other economic activities."

In the opinion of that writer, the I. W. W. should get into and behind all political amnesty movements, because of the large number of I. W. W. in prison and the possibilities of agitation involved.

SUBMARINES FOR ARCTIC EXPLORATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BUFFALO, New York—Vilhjálmur Stefansson does not think highly of the aeroplane as an aid to Arctic exploration, although he says the submarine offers possibilities.

"The cruising radius of the aeroplane," said Mr. Stefansson here, recently, "is so limited as to make it useful only for scouting purposes. Until trans-Atlantic flights have been made, it will be very dangerous for anyone to attempt to cross the pole, as machine with a cruising radius of 2500 miles will be required.

"Perhaps the submarine is better fitted for exploration. This vessel has a much greater cruising radius, and a submarine crew could study the region by coming to the surface. There is always open water, a great deal of it in the summer time. Polar ice is mountainous, and makes traveling real work. This ice is seldom more than 120 feet thick, and a submarine could navigate underneath it without difficulty."

DRY PROPAGANDA SERVICE PLANNED

Anti-Saloon League Publisher Proposes Establishment of Auxiliary Press Bureau for Coming World-Wide Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Establishment of an international prohibition news service for world-wide prohibition propaganda is the program of Ernest H. Cherrington of Westerville, Ohio, general manager of the publishing interests of the Anti-Saloon League of America. He is now engaged in working out details of the enterprise.

In pursuance of steps taken at the world prohibition conference here a month ago, representatives of the league already are in Europe, and others are about to go. Bishop James Cannon Jr. of Richmond, Virginia, and L. B. Musgrave of Birmingham, Alabama, have sailed for France and England, in the interest of the league's program. Prof. John A. Nichols of Boston has taken out his passport and will go shortly to New Zealand to assist in a prohibition campaign there.

Mr. Cherrington plans publication of an international dry magazine at Westerville, establishment of a press service for weekly newspapers and small dailies, and employment of a number of special news writers and editors, whose business it will be to supply all publications, news and class, in the United States and foreign countries, with prohibition news and propaganda.

To do the work conceived to be necessary, there will be required a substantial addition to the building, plant and offices of the American Issue Publishing Company at Westerville.

A foundation of \$250,000 is necessary, Mr. Cherrington says. It is provided in his program that the United States shall be divided into seven districts, with a newspaper man supervising the publicity in each.

St. Louis Breweries Resented

Attitude of Surrounding Places Thought Cause of Heavy Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Considering the handicap that St. Louis has been forced to meet and to overcome because of its being one of the strongholds of the brewing business of the world, the commercial and industrial development of the city has been remarkable in the opinion of Clarence H. Howard, president of the Commonwealth Steel Company of St. Louis.

"I confidently believe," said Mr.

Howard to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, "that the resultant losses to St. Louis because of its general attitude on the liquor question amounts to several million dollars annually."

"St. Louis is for the most part, surrounded by dry territory and it is this vast dry area that has resented, and still resents, the attitude of St. Louis. It is also true, that because of the effect of the brewing industry here, St. Louis brewing and distilling interests exercise a great deal of influence in our financial institutions and in other lines of business that are not related to brewing. The territory that surrounds us feels these things."

"However, aside from these considerations, which can be looked upon to a certain extent as mercenary, there is the great moral phase of the liquor question. It has been proven by an overwhelming mass of evidence gathered in dry territory, that prohibition is a paying proposition from the cold dollars-and-cents standpoint. But even if this were not true, it would still be worth while even at a seeming financial loss. What father would not gladly undertake to make any conceivable financial sacrifice in order to rescue his son from the evil effects of liquor and all the wrong associations it suggests? It is self-evident that the easiest and most effective way to save our boys and men and prevent the misery of countless thousands of mothers, wives and children is to remove the temptation and the influence."

In Mr. Howard's opinion, the experience of his many years in business proves that the baneful effects of liquor on industry are very pronounced. "Liquor," says he, "is perhaps the worst enemy of the 'Safety First' movement which has had such a wonderfully beneficial effect upon the industries of the country and which would be greatly enhanced if sobriety were observed by all men in industry."

A foundation of \$250,000 is necessary, Mr. Cherrington says. It is provided in his program that the United States shall be divided into seven districts, with a newspaper man supervising the publicity in each.

"As an irritant to labor difficulties and a cause of strikes beer and whisky are notorious. Because a man cannot think as he ought when under the influence of drink, he lends himself to violence and disorder that aggravates and intensifies labor troubles."

SOUTH DAKOTA CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—It is officially announced that the 19,027 members of the boys' and girls' clubs of South Dakota this year produced nearly \$400,000 worth of goods in 10 lines of endeavor—sewing, liberty food, canning, gardening, corn, potatoes, poultry, sheep, pig and baby beef. Among these projects the gardeners led with \$742 members and products worth \$90,420.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR PROHIBITION

Head of Tzeczo-Slovak Republic Commands Total Abstinence to the Men of His Country

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Edwin C. Dinwiddie, superintendent of the legislative department of the Anti-Saloon League of America, makes public a letter received by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, from T. G. Masaryk as he was about to sail from

New York to Europe to take up his duties as President of the new Tzeczo-Slovak Republic. "The letter," says Mr. Dinwiddie, "shows a changed feeling on Mr. Masaryk's part with reference to alcoholic drinks, and reflects, as we know, a change which is going on among foreign peoples relative to this matter. It is distinctly encouraging, in view of our large foreign population in this country, to get word of this kind on the eve of the adoption of national prohibition."

Mr. Masaryk's letter reads as follows:

"Dear Professor Fisher: I am sailing tomorrow to Europe and you can imagine that I am not prepared to write a long and elaborate thesis on prohibition; but you will allow me to send through you a short message to my Bohemian and Slovak countrymen, commanding them to abstain. I mean total abstinence. I myself used to drink; but my own experience prompted me to accept the principle of abstinenace. I am healthier, I can do much more work and in short I enjoy and use life better than I did when drinking. I hope the war has strengthened the habit of not drinking. I may add that I do not believe in moderate drinking—that is a self-deception, and I do not believe in stopping drinking gradually—stop at once, that is the only way. I wish our whole country would be dry."

TEXAS COMPANY ADDS TO STOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Texas—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas Company in Houston, it was voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$69,375,000 to \$85,000,000, so that the employees of the company may acquire a share in the business. E. C. Lufkin is president of the concern.

CREDIT ASKED FOR MUSIC WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—Credit in high schools for outside work in music, accomplished by pupils under private instruction, is being urged before school boards of Arkansas by a committee from the Arkansas Music Teachers Association.

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STORY OF THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

Owing to Tenacity of Their Commander and Devotion of Natives, Germans Held Out Until Armistice Was Signed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—It will be remembered that the British campaign against the German troops in German East Africa dragged on without, apparently, any prospect of a decision, until Nov. 27, 1917. At that time, the British succeeded in capturing one of the two enemy forces near the Portuguese frontier and forced it to surrender. But the main body of the enemy forces, under the leadership of General von Lettow-Vorbeck, was still at large. It was due to his military skill that the British campaign dragged on interminably, although the greater part of it had been conducted by no less a commander than General Smuts, who, as a former Boer leader, was exactly the man to grapple with a guerrilla type of warfare. General von Lettow-Vorbeck succeeded in escaping with his troops in Portuguese East Africa. For nearly a year he was incessantly chased, and the end was soon no longer in doubt. He went almost as far south as the Zambezi, doubled on his tracks and returned for a short time to German East Africa. Afterward he crossed into Northern Rhodesia, and finally gave himself up. Thanks to the personal devotion of his native troops, he was able to keep the field until after the signing of the armistice, although the inevitable must have been apparent to the Germans as long ago as 1916.

Enough has been said to show that the campaign itself has been one of the toughest and most difficult of the war. Natural difficulties of a most formidable kind have had to be overcome, and it was said in some quarters that not sufficient allowance had been made for the skill and tenacity of the German commander. The Times characterized the position of the campaign at the end of 1915 as very nearly a stalemate. The most notable incidents in the earlier phases of the war had been an unsuccessful attempt, in November, 1914, by an Anglo-Indian force to seize Tanga from the sea, and the occupation by the Germans of a considerable area of British territory in the Kilimanjaro region. For the defense of German East Africa, a territory about twice the size of Germany, von Lettow-Vorbeck had fully 25,000 native troops and 4000 whites.

The local forces in British East Africa—the King's African Rifles (native troops)—had been strengthened by British and Indian regiments from India and by volunteers. Gen. Michael Tigne, an officer of great experience in soldiering in India and East Africa, was in command. After the conquest of South West Africa by General Botha, the Union, Rhodesia, cooperating, raised a force which ultimately reached 20,000 for service in East Africa, and thus 18 months after the war began it was at last possible to undertake a British offensive. General Smuts, who had consented to take command of the expeditionary force, reached Mombasa on Feb. 19, 1916.

General Smuts adopted with little alteration the plans of General Tigne for the conquest of Kilimanjaro; their chief feature was wide turning movements, one from the north, the other from the south. The main movement began on March 7. Taveta was occupied by the southern column on March 9, and on March 11 the enemy was encountered in force in the densely forested mountain district of Latema Nek. The fight was stubborn and lasted all through the night, but in the end the enemy was forced to retreat. In the Kaha hills, which defend the northern approach to Usambara, the enemy, on March 21, again offered determined opposition. The assailants failed to carry the position, but in the night the Germans retired. The conquest of Kilimanjaro was thus completed.

After their defeat at Kaha the main enemy force retired to Usambara, "leaving open and undefended" the road to the interior. Instead of attacking the enemy on his own chosen ground, "which nature and art had prepared admirably for defensive purposes," General Smuts decided to strike inland toward the Central Railway, the line which runs from Dar-es-Salaam to Lake Tanganyika. General Smuts sent the second division, under Major-General Van Deventer, southwest to cut communications between the German main force and the enemy troops in the lake region. Van Deventer reached Kondo-Irangi, 40 miles north of the railway, on April 19. Here he was held up for nearly two months, his division at one time, owing to the incessant rains, being almost entirely isolated. This delay enabled von Lettow-Vorbeck to withdraw most of his troops from Usambara and concentrate 4000 men against Van Deventer, whom he unsuccessfully attacked in May. On June 24 Van Deventer, having been reinforced, and the rains having abated, resumed his advance and, having defeated the enemy, seized the middle section of the Central Railway.

While these operations were in progress Usambara was gradually occupied. Wilhelmsdal, the capital of Usambara, was entered on June 13 and Tanga was seized on July 7. Without waiting for the complete clearing of Usambara, General Smuts directed his main force—the first division, under Major-General Hoskins, and the third division, under Major-General C. Brits—southward on a line east of and parallel to General Van Deventer's route, his endeavor being to surround General von Lettow-Vorbeck and force a decision. In this endeavor he was unsuccessful, notwithstanding repeated efforts and a good deal of fighting.

Von Lettow retreated first to Mrogoro, on the Central Railway, and thence by a road the existence of which was unknown to the British, into the Uluguru Hills.

Mrogoro was occupied by General Smuts on Aug. 26. Meanwhile, General Van Deventer had turned eastward, pursuing the enemy along the railway line, eventually joining hands with Smuts. Dar-es-Salaam, the capital and chief port of the protectorate, surrendered to a naval force on Sept. 4. Its occupation enabled General Smuts by the end of October to shorten his lines of communication by over 1000 miles. But General Smuts' troops were exhausted by six months of continuous marching and fighting, so that a pause in the operations was essential. General Smuts reconstituted his force. By the beginning of 1917 over 12,000 white troops had been sent back, their place being taken by newly raised battalions of King's African Rifles and by the Nigerian Brigade under General Cunliffe. Meantime much had been accomplished in other regions of German East Africa.

In April, 1916, Belgian columns under General Tombue invaded the northwest portion of the German protectorate, and by the end of June Usambara, at the north end of Tanganyika, and the whole district between that lake and Victoria Nyanza had been conquered, chiefly by the Northern Brigade, under Colonel Molitor. Tabora, the chief town in the western section of the Central Railway, was captured by the Belgians on Sept. 18. The fall of Tabora was preceded by heavy fighting, which lasted for 10 days.

From the southwest German East Africa was invaded on May 25, 1916, by a force under Brigadier-General Northey, composed of Union troops, Rhodesians, and King's African Rifles. A Rhodesian column seized Bismarckburg, on Lake Tanganyika, and worked north till it joined hands with the Belgian right. General Northey's main force struck northeast along the road leading from Lake Nyasa to Iringa, a town 270 miles southeast of Tabora. General Northey defeated the chief force opposed to him on July 24 and occupied Iringa on Aug. 29. Thus, with the occupation of the southern ports of the protectorate, over two thirds of German East Africa had been conquered by the combined operations of Generals Smuts and Northey, and the Belgians, after a most strenuous seven months' campaign.

The great distances to be covered by comparatively small bodies of troops and the enormous difficulties of supply and transport in roadless and mountainous regions, mostly covered with dense bush and traversed by many large rivers, were the chief causes of the repeated failures to corner the enemy, and of the prolongation of the campaign through 1917 and 1918. General Smuts in January, 1917, had begun a new campaign when he was called to London to attend the War Cabinet. General Hoskins then held command until May, when he was succeeded by General Van Deventer. By this time the enemy had been confined to the southeast part of the protectorate and the south central plateau of Mahenge.

A new offense was begun in June, 1917, and was carried on relentlessly. The enemy fought desperately, and the casualties on both sides were severe. In the west General Northey's columns were aided by the Belgians, who captured Mahange in October. A month later saw the surrender of one of the enemy forces.

SOLDIERS IN CIVIL WORK RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—According to the Controller-General of Civil Demobilization and Reestablishment, army reserve munition workers and soldiers in civil employment will be released under the following conditions:

Soldiers released from the colors under the A. C. I. 344, 1916, and army reserve munition workers, with the exception of those in Class P army reserve who are serving on a normal engagement and have a further liability to serve with the colors, will be given a month's furlough by the officer-in-charge records, who will also forward to them instructions where to rejoin.

Soldiers so released and Army Reserve munition workers (1) who are serving on a duration of the war engagement; (2) who are serving on a normal engagement whose full period of color service has expired; or (3) who are in Class P army reserve, will be discharged, but in individual cases, where by discharge the man would be deprived of long service pension rights or reserve pay, such rights will be safeguarded.

Army Reserve munition workers who were attested and deemed to be enlisted, but have never served with the colors and are at present in Class W of the Reserve, will be relegated to Class B of the Reserve. Such discharges, relegations to the Reserve, or return to the colors, will have effect from Dec. 14, 1918, and any payment or allowance due to the men will be forwarded in due course.

Soldiers released from the colors for civil employment under A. C. I. 344 will cease to be employed, as from Dec. 14, 1918, the date on which their discharge, relegation to the Reserve, or return to the colors will take effect. Soldiers who are desirous of leaving their present employment on the above date should immediately give notice to their employers of their intention to do so. Employers who are desirous of dispensing with the services of these soldiers before the above date should immediately advise the Ministry of Munitions. Release from Colors Section, 6, Whitehall-Gardens, London, S. W. 1., and state whether the soldier has, or has not, other employment to which he can proceed. If he has employment to which he can proceed, the name and address of the new employer should be given.

AIL FOR STUDENTS IN RESEARCH WORK

Clause in British Education Act Hailed as First Parliamentary Recognition of Public Obligation to Endow Investigations

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—Among the various educational developments in England rendered possible by the passage of the new education act, is a reform relating to research which may develop in quite unexpected ways. One of the clauses with regard to the powers of local education authorities allows them to aid teachers and students to carry on research in, or in connection with an educational institution, and with that object may aid educational institutions. Referring to this clause, Sir Sidney Lee observed, at the first general meeting of the Modern Language Research Association, that it was a sign of grace as the first parliamentary acknowledgement of any public obligation to endow research out of public funds.

For this new departure, advanced students of every description have to thank the Minister of Education, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, who was not able to be present at the meeting in question, but who wrote: "I wish you every success in your new endeavor and hope that the association will provide a rallying ground for modern language scholars, who have too often in the past been compelled to work in isolation without that encouragement and support which come from regular and constant intercourse with their fellow workers in the same field of knowledge."

Some fuller account of this memorable meeting at Bedford College may prove interesting, not only to those who are themselves concerned with the development of modern language studies, but to every one whose enjoyment of literature is increased, it may be unconsciously, by the work of such pioneers. Sir Sidney Lee said he had acceded to the wish of the founders that he should act as president because he believed that the association, if it received adequate support, might serve in a somewhat new fashion the cause of general enlightenment abroad as well as at home. The experience of other flourishing institutions—the English Association and the Modern Language Association—had shown that to promote research in modern languages and to obtain for it recognition as an element in national well-being were not aims which could be completely carried out when they were closely conjoined with the rather distracting purposes of educational reform. An association bent, to the exclusion of purely educational aims, on promoting advanced study and the extension of knowledge might have a better chance of success in those directions. No State, Bacon insisted, could reckon with confidence on genuine or lasting greatness or happiness unless within its boundaries learning was constantly growing broader and deeper.

In the sight of Bacon, learning was essentially a philanthropic force in the world's affairs. No sane judgment could allow the honorable title of learning to accumulations of knowledge which could lend themselves to the encouragement of deeds of dishonor and inhumanity and to the poisonous sophistication of truth and morality. Mr. Balfour said in 1901, at a period which in the retrospect appeared to be no very exhilarating period of English history: "We have permitted ourselves so far, to too large an extent, to depend upon others for those additions to our knowledge which surely we might have made for ourselves." The English people had certainly suffered the Germans to teach them very much about the early development of their native tongue.

At the same time no good purpose was served by underrating the contributions of British scholars. Their record in philology or in other studies was rich enough to guarantee that with efficient organization they need not continue under obligation to any country. Increasingly strenuous study of their own language would reinforce a robust tradition which flourished at Cambridge in Shakespeare's youth and developed apace at Oxford in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. The pursuit of Saxon learning declined at the end of the Eighteenth Century, and foreign scholars—Danes as well as Germans—then first intervened with advantage to scholarship. But there never was any German monopoly of the study, as Dr. Furnivall effectively proved, by forming the Early English Text Society in 1864, and by laying the foundation of the New English Dictionary. English literary history, biography, and criticism, unlike philology, owed little to German exertion. German effort in that direction was very voluminous and laborious, but lacked insight, grace and clarity.

To the army of Shakespearean Gelehrter he was tempted to apply the familiar jingle which 100 years ago Porson, the Greek scholar, aimed at the German Helleneists of his time: "The Germans in Greek Are sadly to seek. Not five in five score, But ninety-five more. Save only Hermann. And Hermann's a German."

None the less, said Sir Sidney, vast regions in modern philology and literary history awaited efficient exploration. The cry for organizing and endowing research was growing too insistent to be ignored in the period of reconstruction. But the intellectual efficiency of the nation would only be one-sidedly developed if the literary side of advanced study were denied a fairly proportioned share of practical recognition. Research in foreign languages and literatures had a very emphatic political importance. The good

understanding between nations was fostered by the endeavor of one country's scholars to appreciate and elucidate the literature of another country. Thus, the path of the coming League of Nations might be smoothed. In his opinion the intensive study of English literature by French savants, which only began some 30 years ago, was one of the contributory causes of the Entente Cordiale.

The processes of interchanging international research in literature and language, observed the president, should be expanded, and might with advantage be adopted by the old nations—Poland, Bohemia, Serbia, Armenia—now regaining long-lost liberties and independence. Their association would do all it could to facilitate such interchange of study.

Again, comparative study of literature which illustrated and explained the circulation of ideas was capable of infinite development. That study, if promulgated widely, would bring home to men of education everywhere the truth that all civilized peoples were destined for intellectual and spiritual purposes to form one great confederation bound to joint action, and working to a common result. Since it was a peculiarly English tradition that research should never be exclusively pursued by professors and professional teachers, their association hoped for members outside teaching circles. At the same time they welcomed teachers to their ranks. He believed systematic expansion and improvement of research could only come if the universities and advanced schools enlisted researchers in their teaching staffs, under appropriate conditions.

After statement made by the honorary secretary, Mr. Alison Peers of Felsted School, Essex, there were further speeches by Bishop Browne, Professor Cunliffe, secretary of the American Professors Union in Europe; Professor Hamelus of Liège, and Professor Salmon of Reading. They all welcomed the formation of the association. Professor Hamelus was contemptuous of the intrusion of commercial considerations, insisting upon the value of pursuing learning only for its own sake, but other speakers recognized that literary research must not only justify itself as a branch of humane learning, but also as an aid in practical affairs. In moving a vote of thanks to Sir Sidney Lee, Col. H. J. Cody, Minister of Education in Ontario, laid stress upon the great importance of maintaining the place of humanistic studies in the educational system of the British Empire, notwithstanding the ever-increasing demands made by the natural sciences.

GOVERNMENT STAND IN SWEDISH CRISIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The Swedish Government is reported to be mastering the situation, which was rendered acute by the threatened danger of a split between the two parties represented in the Coalition Cabinet, and of a union of the two Socialist and Labor parties for some revolutionary purpose.

The hope, too, of some conciliatory arrangements being reached in Parliament on the question of suffrage reform is generally entertained.

It is understood that the Conservatives are not averse to voting electoral reforms, but they consider the existence of the First Chamber as essential to the proper working of the constitution.

They are desirous therefore, if necessary, to have the matter referred to a referendum or decided by a general election.

The program of the Left or Minority Socialists includes the immediate

proclamation of a republic, and they have endeavored to enlist the cooperation of the Majority Socialists in carrying out this program.

They do not conceal their aim of carrying it out by revolutionary methods, the establishment of a dictatorship by the Minority and the proclamation of a republic on Bolshevik lines.

They argue that the government reforms are absolutely inadequate and their adoption by parliamentary procedure far too slow and uncertain. In the name of the Majority Socialists and organized labor, Mr. Branting, leader of the party, has preemtively declared that the political programs of the two Socialist parties are too divergent and irreconcilable to allow of any common action between them.

The Minister of Justice explained at a meeting of the Liberal Party that they had hoped to prevent extremist revolutionary action and to secure the maintenance of the Coalition Ministry by common action of the two parties in furthering parliamentary reform. It was known that the ultimate aim of both Labor parties was to do away with the First Chamber, reducing Parliament to a single chamber elected by universal suffrage, in the hope that this would lead to the adoption of a republican form of government by general consent, but as Mr. Branting had recently declared, that aim could only be realized when a plebiscite of the whole country had been taken on the subject, and the people had unequivocally pronounced in its favor.

The Cabinet, therefore, had agreed to take its stand on the present program, and meant to go no further. It would stand or fall by it. In the meantime, it would allow no revolutionary attempts to disturb the established order.

IRISH INTERNMENT CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Although the case of two of the Irish internees whose actions were recently reported upon by Mr. Justice Harvey have been considered, the federal government recently decided to make no exceptions but to keep all the men interned. Mr. Watt, the acting Prime Minister, said that the internment was not intended as a method of punishment but was undertaken solely as a precautionary measure, for the purpose of safeguarding the welfare of the country.

BRITISH CLAIM TO FASTEST AIRPLANES

Machines Now Able to Climb 10,000 Feet in 8 1/4 Minutes, to Fly at 128 Miles Per Hour and Land at 55 Miles Per Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The great secret which was necessarily observed during the war with regard to the number, character and developments of aeroplanes in service on the British fronts, tended to keep the public unenlightened as to aeroplane progress.

Now that the ban has been removed it is with something like astonishment that the public has received the official details of the remarkable fighting air craft which enabled the Royal Air Force to play so conclusively a part in the aerial defeat of the enemy.

During the final stages of the war, says The Times, Great Britain has been turning out large numbers of the fastest and most powerfully armed aircraft in the world. The earliest type of British reconnaissance machine was the now famous B.E.2C, designed and produced by the Royal Aircraft Factory at Farnborough, with a speed of 50 to 60 miles an hour.

This was followed by the Armstrong-Whitworth F. K. 3, fitted with 160 horsepower Beardmore engines, which made an average speed of 88 miles an hour and could climb to 10,000 feet in about 27 minutes.

Toward the end of 1916 an immense forward stride was taken by the production at the Royal Aircraft Factory of the R. E. 8, with a 12-cylinder R. A. F. engine. This machine has done the bulk of the artillery observation work in France, directing all big-gun fire and barrages. At 10,000 feet it has a speed of 92 miles an hour, and can climb to that height in 11 minutes. It is fitted with a camera and wireless equipment, and takes photographs of every "shoot." An even bigger advance was marked by the introduction of the "Bristol Fighter," a long-distance fighting reconnaissance machine, capable of traveling at 113 miles an hour at 10,000 feet, and climbing to that height in 11 minutes. Had the war continued, the "Bristol Fighter" would have entirely replaced the R. E. 8 for long-distance artillery work.

Aerial bombing was first undertaken in France by the Avro, a machine of moderate speed fitted with an 80 horsepower Gnome engine.

The observer's seat was used as a receptacle for the bombs, which were merely thrown overboard without the aid of the scientific bombing sights and elaborate bomb-dropping gear which have since contributed so largely to the wonderfully accurate shooting during the raids upon Germany.

The first British machine specifically constructed for bombing purposes was the Short, a medium sea-plane, fitted with a 230 horsepower engine, and carrying four 112-pound bombs under each wing. This type, which did most useful work in France, was followed by the Sopwith 1½ Strutter, and later by the highly improved D. H. 4 and D. H. 9 machines.

The D. H. 4 machine was originally designed as a fighter, but its trials disclosed such excellent lifting powers that it was converted to bombing purposes. It is capable of climbing to 10,000 feet in 9 minutes, and has an endurance of 3 ½ hours. The D. H. 4 and D. H. 9 machines have been fitted with Rolls-Royce, b. h. p., and latterly with Liberty engines.

Finally, the great Handley-Page ma-

chines were devised for the bombing of Germany. The first quantity pro-

duction was begun in August, 1917, and the performance of the machine

has justified the highest expectations.

It is capable of carrying 200 pounds weight of bombs in the fuselage, or 1500 pounds suspended externally. The machines used by the R. A. F. independent Force in the bombing of Germany have been the Handley-Page, D. H. 4, D. H. 9, and Sopwith Camel.

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Notice to Charge Customers
All charge purchases during the remainder
of this month will be entered upon the
bill rendered February 1st, 1919

Jordan Marsh Company

Washington Street, Between Summer and Avon, Boston

Other Big Sales Events
Two other events also in progress are
the January White Sale and the
January Sale of Furs

JANUARY MARK-DOWN SALE

A Quick, Positive Clearance of Dependable Merchandise

The Reason—Keeping stock fresh at all times requires radical action at certain periods—this is one of the occasions. In addition, many choice surplus lots are secured from manufacturers who are getting ready for Spring.

These lots, combined with seasonable and desirable offerings from nearly every section, go into this sale.

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MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS AND OVERCOATS.....	21.50
MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS AND OVERCOATS.....	26.50
MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS AND OVERCOATS.....	31.50
MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS AND OVERCOATS.....	35.50
MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS AND OVERCOATS.....	39.50
MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS AND OVERCOATS.....	41.50
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS.....	43.50
MEN'S ENGLISH ULSTERS.....	67.50

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SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS.....	2.50
SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS.....	1.50
SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS.....	.95
SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS.....	.65
SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS.....	.45
SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS.....	.35
MEN'S SWEATERS.....	2.95
MEN'S SWEATERS.....	6.45
MEN'S SLEEVELESS SWEATERS.....	3.45
ODD LOT COTTON NIGHT SHIRTS.....	5.50
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SILK PAJAMAS.....	7.95
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MEN'S KHAKI FLANNEL SHIRTS.....	3.45
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SOFT FELT HATS.....	3.00
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VELOUR HATS.....	4.50
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MEN'S SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, broken sizes, each.....	3.75
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MEN'S LIGHT COTTON UNION SUITS, short sleeve, ankle length.....	.95
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MEN'S WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, broken sizes, each.....	2.75

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MEN'S FANCY FRENCH SILK HALF HOSE.....	3.75
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FANCY SILK HOSE.....	2.98
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SILK HOSE.....	1.10
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Black Satin Duchesse—Street shades, 1 yard wide.....	1.95
Fancy Silks—Yard wide.....	1.89
Navy Blue Peau de Cygne—Yard wide.....	1.39
Japanese Pongee—Natural color, 29 inches wide.....	.79
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Also the balance of this season's exclusive Imported Silk Novelties for Opera, Reception and Dinner Gowns marked down to less than 1/2 Regular Prices

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Black and Colored DRESS GOODS

36-INCH BLACK ALL WOOL F

MOSUL AND NINEVEH

THE most important feature about Mosul, which is beginning to show the beneficial effects of British control, is its geographical situation. Mosul is the meeting point of roads and caravan routes from everywhere. They wind in through the mountain passes and over the rocky highland from Diarbekr and Bitlis, across the great desert from Aleppo and over the sands from Persia and Baghdad. Its very name, indeed, from the Arabic Al-Mousil, "the place of connection," tells its story. And as with roads and caravan routes, so it will be, some time again, in the future, in the matter of railways, when the famous Baghdad line is completed. At present Germany's great effort falls short of Mosul by many miles in the west and in the south, and the "ramshackle city," as it has been irreverently called, still depends for its communications on the road and the caravan route as it has done through the ages.

Of all the cities in the Turkish Empire, as one writer has well said of it, perhaps Mosul is the one that has been least touched by western civilization. Built on ground that once was a suburb of Nineveh, it stands on the western bank of the Tigris, looking across at the mounds which are all that remain of the glories of the capital of ancient Assyria. Nineveh has a history that stretches throughout a period nearly 2000 years long, ending with the fall of the empire of Sennacherib about the year 600 B. C. From that time until Layard unveiled the palaces of Ashurnasirpal and Sennacherib, and unearthed the literary chamber containing the famous deluge tablet, the ruins of Nineveh for 2500 long years have slept undisturbed. As for Mosul itself, it is particularly mentioned in all history since the Arab conquest, and it is a checkered history indeed, for it suffered pillage at the hands of Tamerlane, was besieged by Nadir Shah, and endured a host of other vicissitudes.

THE town reached its greatest prosperity toward the beginning of the decline of the Caliphate, when it was for a time an independent capital. In the Eleventh Century it belonged to the Seljuks, and in the Twelfth, under the sway of the famous Atabegs, particularly of Zenki, it had a short period of splendor. One of its curious distinctions in history is the fact that the governorship of the town, as of the pashalik, was long hereditary in the originally Christian family of Abd-al-Jallil, and it was only during the Nineteenth Century that the Porte succeeded, after a long and severe contest, in establishing a more centralized system of government.

The old town with its strangely nar-

row streets, even for the East, is surrounded by a half-ruined wall, built in modern times as a protection against the Shammar Arabs. Every one remarks on the narrow streets of Mosul, on its white, crumbling houses, on the gypsum dust which falls constantly from the walls over everything, and upon the storks. Indeed the storks of Mosul are apparently its most remarkable feature. Discussing the matter, one authority tells how, in the cool of the evening, the citizens of Mosul share their houses with innumerable storks, who build their ragged nests on the highest places "in utter disregard of the laws of gravity."

Four great preposterous specimens of the species stood, in the early morning, on a wall beside the room where he was, he continues, and he dimly

drapers, shoemakers and harness makers; to the northwest, the green-grocers; while the potters and dealers in hardware are to be found in narrow stores opening on a street that runs to the north.

As to the square itself, it is, of course, one of the famous buildings of Mosul. Here the caravans are gathered together, and their owners sit on the famous second-story gallery of a coffee-shop, while the muleteers stroll about the crowded place, or lounge among bales covered with brown and white striped sackcloth. These men are almost always Kurds; those from the southern and eastern tribes dressed in tunics, zouave jackets and turbans. They wear baggy trousers reaching to their feet, which are covered with brogues of heavy hemp or rawhide.

THEN near the square is the auction market, and here there are always crowds of the true eastern type, and bargains—the concern of everybody—are being struck at every turn. From the bazaars a gate, surmounted by a massive square, leads down to the waterside, and beyond it is the city lumber yard. This is perhaps one of the most interesting features about Mosul. "Situated in the midst of a treeless region," to quote William Warfield's book, "with no source of supply or means of transportation save the Tigris, the city depends almost entirely on the wood used for the frames of the keleks, the skin rafts on which merchandise and passengers are floated down from Diarbekr. These frames are made of light poles, rarely more than three inches in diameter, almost invariably of poplar. They are weathered black as pitch from having been water-logged and then exposed to the dry air, and piled on end in this lumber yard by the Tigris. They are used for roofing and flooring, but practically nothing else. The wood for doors and window frames comes from the broad doors built on the rafts that carry passengers."

For many people, however, the great attraction of a visit to Mosul, the most inaccessible place in the Sultan's dominion, lies across the famous "Bridge of Boats" at the other side of the Tigris, where the huge formless mounds, rising up out of the sand, mark the site of the ancient city of Nineveh. Any attempt to tell the story of Nineveh would involve a journey back to the very beginning of things. Later Assyrian writers declare with confidence that its story ran back as a matter of course to the "creation of the world," but, as a matter of fact, the first firm ground in the mist of tradition is reached about the year 2200 B. C. That wonderfully vivid period in Nineveh's history, with which the world, especially recently, has become familiar, lies between the Ninth and the Sixth centuries B. C.

In this period the reign of Sennacherib is, of course, by far the most

important. At the commencement of his reign, Sennacherib found Nineveh a poor place. The ancient and renowned temple, an armory, or storehouse, were the chief buildings. Two platforms along the Tigris front had served as foundations of the palaces hitherto built, but the platforms had been wrecked and the palaces were in decay. "Sennacherib," one account runs, "restored and enlarged the northern platform, now covered by

Nineveh, however, depended entirely for its greatness and power upon the conquering spirit of its rulers and the military glory and powers of its armies. And when these were ultimately defeated, the city fell, never to rise again, and its very site was quickly forgotten among the nations. "When, two hundred years later," says one writer, "Xenophon and his 10,000 Greeks fought their way through the wilderness and

Rauwolf, who spent several days in Mosul at the beginning of 1575. From time to time, other wanderers visited the banks of the Tigris and kept the tradition alive by tales of their travels and of the curious ruins of the great city. Perhaps the most interesting of these is the account given by the English traveler, John Cartwright, who visited Nineveh at the beginning of the Seventeenth Century. "We set forward toward Mosul," he writes, "a very antient town in this country, . . . and so pitched on the banks of the river Tigris. Here in these plaines of Assiria and on the banks of the Tigris, and in the region of Eden, was Nineve built by Nimrod, but finished by Ninus. It is agreed by all prophane writers, and confirmed by the Scriptures that this city exceeded all other cities in circuit, and answerable magnificence. For it seems by the ruinous foundation (which I thoroughly viewed) that it was built with four sides, but not equal or square; for the two longer sides had each of them (as we guess) an hundredth and fifty furlongs, the two shorter sides, ninety furlongs, which amounteth to four hundred and eighty furlongs of ground, which makes three score miles, accounting eight furlongs to an Italian mile. The walls whereof were an hundredth foot upright, and had such a breadth, as three Chariots might passe on the rampire in front; these walls were garnished with a thousand and five hundredth towers, which gave exceeding beauty to the rest, and a strength no less admirable for the nature of those times."

THE old tradition which placed the ruins of Nineveh opposite Mosul was vindicated anew 150 years later by the Danish scholar, Carsten Niebuhr, who visited the place in 1766. His account is brief, but it contains all the elements of a correct description. The great re-discoverer of Nineveh was, of course, Sir Henry Layard, who, in the early '40s of last century, having secured the patronage of Stratford Canning, British Ambassador at Constantinople, himself an enthusiastic archaeologist, journeyed to Mosul and commenced work of excavation on the mounds of Nineveh in real earnest. The story of the wonderful series of discoveries which followed has been told vividly in his book "Nineveh and Its Remains," published in 1849. This work created a great sensation, and the following year Layard set out East, once again. This time as the agent of the British Museum, with a grant of £3000 to carry still further his great work at Mosul. For more than a year his labors went on steadily. The palaces of Sennacherib and Ashurnasirpal at Kuyunjik were partly uncovered, as well as those of Sennacherib and Esarhaddon at Nebi-Yunus, and in 1853 Layard published an account of his second series of excavations in his book, "Nineveh and Babylon."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
All that remains of Nineveh

realized that they were performing their morning toilet. They took no notice of him. But a loud noise like some one rattling a stick in a wooden bucket attracted his attention. Then somebody else with another bucket made a similar noise in a different key, and he wondered what in the world could they be doing to the buckets. Then it dawned upon him that half the population of Mosul must be rattling buckets, for the sound came from far

sold in the squares in open markets, and at any time venders may be seen talking in the streets, with eggs or cucumbers in a basket; while the mosque courtyards are favored places for sweetmeat sellers, who display "Turkish Delight" on scalloped copper trays. The bazaars radiate from a picturesque square quite near the bridge, which is the center of the town. To the south and southwest are the

Ayunjin mound, and built

his palace on the southwestern portion of it. Then, on the adjoining platform to the south, the King erected an arsenal for military supplies. He brought water to the city by 18 canals from the hills and distributed it round the moat and into store tanks or ponds within the city itself. He laid out a fine park for pleasure, and built up a magnificent triumphal way 662 cubits broad, and issued an edict that no householder might encroach upon the street. Then he made it his court of residence, and after his destruction of Babylon, and the influx of the enormous booty brought back from his conquests, Nineveh must have been the most magnificent and the wealthiest city of the East.

It is mentioned again by Leonhart

mountains to the Black Sea, they passed the ruins of Nineveh without even mentioning her name. But a vague local tradition, always an important factor in the East, continued to linger around the desolate region between Mosul and the mouth of the Upper Zab, where the final drama had been enacted." Thus, in the Twelfth Century, one Benjamin of Tudela, a learned Spanish Jew, who traversed these districts, has no difficulty in identifying Nineveh. Speaking of Mosul, he says: "This city, situated on the Tigris, is connected with ancient Nineveh by a bridge. It is true, Nineveh lies now in utter ruins, but numerous villages and small towns occupy its former space."

It is mentioned again by Leonhart



Mosul, of all cities in the Turkish Empire, perhaps the one least touched by western civilization

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS LISTED OTHERWISE

Four Roman Catholic Institutions in Chicago Said to Be Drawing Public Money Are Listed as Non-Sectarian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—From the Chicago Social Service Directory for 1918, prepared by the Department of Public Welfare of the city of Chicago, bearing the municipal seal, it appears there exists some misapprehension of the use of the term "non-sectarian," as applied to charitable institutions. Four Roman Catholic institutions, each drawing public money from the Cook County treasury, are listed as "non-sectarian," it is claimed.

Ordinarily the classification of a religious charitable institution as sectarian or non-sectarian would not attract any particular attention, but it so happens that there is a growing feeling of protest here against the continued payment of large sums of public money to sectarian institutions. Consequently these institutions are more in the public eye than they might otherwise be, and the way they are dealt with by public authorities is naturally a subject of popular interest.

The first of the four Roman Catholic institutions in question catalogued as "non-sectarian" is the Lisle Manual Training School for Boys. The description in the social service directory is as follows:

"Lisle Manual Training School for Boys. Lisle, Ill. Tel., Naperville 145-W-1. Sup't, Rev. Procopius Neuzil. Chicago office, 1641 Alport Ave. Tel., Canal 463."

"Incorporated 1912. Under Roman Catholic auspices. To provide a home, education and industrial training for orphan and dependent boys of Bohemian nationality between the ages of 3 and 18 years committed by the juvenile court, parents or guardians. Non-sectarian. Charges \$10 per month. County pays \$10 per month for each boy committed by the court. Supported by contributions and fees. Capacity, 120."

The Lisle Industrial School for Girls is similarly described as "under Roman Catholic auspices" and "non-sectarian," and so is the Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls. The Rev. Procopius Neuzil is also superintendent of the Lisle Industrial School for Girls, a companion to the Lisle Manual Training School for Boys. Mother M. Juliette is superintendent of the Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls. The fourth of these Roman Catholic institutions described as "non-sectarian" is the Polish Manual Training School for Boys, at Niles, Illinois. There is evidently a slip in the omission of the fact that this school also is a Roman Catholic one, since its companion school at Niles, St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls, is set down as "under Roman Catholic auspices."

The way in which these Roman Catholic institutions came to be classified as non-sectarian appears from a paragraph in the explanatory note prefacing the directory. This explains the usage of the term as follows: "Non-sectarian—The majority of agencies under the auspices of religious denominations are non-sectarian in the benefits which they provide. When the benefits are limited by sectarian lines, this is stated. When no statement regarding this is made they are understood to be non-sectarian."

In the light of this definition of non-sectarian, it becomes clear how Roman Catholic institutions came to be designated as non-sectarian in the municipal handbook. It is also evident that the definition is entirely erroneous.

The criterion for determining whether an institution is sectarian or non-sectarian is the control of that institution. If the control is affected by any religious qualifications, then the institution is sectarian.

Take, for illustration, the Lisle Manual Training School for Boys already cited. In the municipal handbook it is stated to be "under Roman Catholic auspices." In the classified list of local philanthropic and charitable institutions prepared by the Chicago Association of Commerce, for the use of its members, the Roman Catholic control is indicated by the set phrase, "Approved by Most Reverend George W. Mundelein, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago." Now it is plain that this is a purely Roman Catholic charitable institution, in which the Roman Catholic religion exclusively is taught and practiced. It must be obvious, therefore, that this makes the institution as sectarian as it can be.

It is obvious, in a word, that the differing beliefs of children who may be admitted to a purely church institution will not make that institution non-sectarian. It is sectarian or not according to its connection with a church. This connection may be expressed in various forms, such as "under the auspices of," or "approved by," as in these two instances, or else in much less binding force.

Bible Study Barred

State of Washington Decision Stops
Sectarian Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OLYMPIA, Wash.—A decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington in May, 1918, declared a system of sectarian instruction in Bible study, carried on in connection with the public school system, but outside of school, which had been in effect in some of the towns and cities of Washington, to be un-



On the way to Trinity Heights, Dallas, Texas

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

THE DALLAS CREEK COUNTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In the environs of Dallas are many creeks, tributaries for the most part of the Trinity River, whose mile-wide bed divides West Dallas and Oak Cliff from the city proper. Their channels, usually in a bottom depressed below the general level of the rolling plains, are cut deep down through the limestone rocks, and not uncommonly carving their path in precipitous depth through the corner of a hill or under the edge of a hanging bluff.

On the road to Trinity Heights, an extension of the city which overlooks the Trinity River valley and the city, is one such creek, typical of its kind, crossed by a high-swing truss bridge. On the cityward side of the bridge a rough road goes down into the creek bed. The gravel bank upon the right, washed down by flooding rains, exposes the rock beneath, tortuously channeled by water. The stunted but sturdy and thickly leaved trees upon the crown of the bank, leaning abruptly over the descent, shelter beneath their darkness a drooping mass of rank and tangled grass and trailing brambles, and in the shelter of whose roots lie the green lizards and horned toads. In abrupt heave and shelf the country rock exposes itself through the washed-down gravel upon the road and barren left-hand foreground. Beyond the dark bulk of a further tree down the rough slope, the road turns at a troubled angle under a wall of rock covered with red earth. In the lowering sun the red earth almost flames while the white rock beneath sends back the light with clear intensity. Beyond this there rises a heavily wooded slope, thickly verdurous, boldly against a lilac sky with its over-clouds flushed with rosy light, forerunner of the evening close at hand. Above the shadowed foreground the sun, now near the horizon, flames with an intense rosy glow upon the green of the hillside, whose shadows, partly because of passing clouds, partly because of unseen hollows, are by contrast the deeper toned.

This announcement is regarded in Minnesota as a non-partisan coup, because without these amendments the league will be unable to carry out its program, which the other political parties view as being socialistic to an extreme degree. The five amendments which failed to receive a majority of all votes cast have to do with public ownership, unlimited bonded indebtedness and single tax.

BUSINESS MEN TO CONTINUE AS GUARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AKRON, Ohio—At the urgent request of Mayor I. S. Myers and other city officials, the Akron Home Guards, a unique organization, composed of 1000 business men, organized six years ago, which has served through two emergencies, will not demobilize.

The Guards were organized during the rubber strike here, when it seemed as if troops must be brought in to

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THE average man needs shoes that are above the average in wear-resisting, shape-keeping qualities. Such are Hanan shoes, according to the testimony of Hanan wearers. Quality cannot be proven by words. Deeds prove quality. That is the test we invite you to make of Hanan shoes. Put them on and try them out. We are confident that you will find satisfaction in every pair you wear.

NEW YORK BROOKLYN PHILADELPHIA BOSTON BUFFALO CHICAGO PITTSBURGH CLEVELAND MILWAUKEE ST. LOUIS

Good Shoes are an Economy

preserve order. The Rev. George P. Atwater, Episcopal clergyman, proposed calling in the militia and suggested that Akron business men could meet the emergency. Ten companies of 100 men were recruited, with Dr. Atwater as colonel, and patrolled points where trouble looked imminent, and within a few weeks the strike was settled.

The organization had languished until the present war. As Akron had a large foreign population, Mayor Myers called a conference of business men to discuss what means should be taken to preserve order in case of trouble. Dr. Atwater was given authority to reorganize the Home Guards, which he did, completing the organization the day before war was declared. The men were drilled in schoolhouses and halls over the city and their presence here, it is believed, had a restraining influence in averting disturbances.

JAMAICA PLANNING FOR TRADE EXPANSION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The Merchants Exchange, under the chairmanship of R. S. Gamble, has dealt with cable message from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor and referred by the latter to the Exchange. The cable message asked for a statement of what should be done to meet the position after the war from a Jamaican standpoint, and regarding the probable effect of the shipping position on British trade with the West Indian colonies, and also inter-colonial communications generally.

"No greater favor could have been shown to Germany than by carefully managing and conserving these enemy properties as against the time when, at the conclusion of the war, upon accounting for the properties in kind the former German owners could take up the invasion of American industry and commerce on the very salient which they had driven in before the war. And by the same token, a counter-thrust of no mean force was directed upon the enemy when we began thoroughly to Americanize those industries.

"Whatever accounting is to be made for enemy property taken here during the war, so far as that accounting affects investment in American industry, must be for the money value thereof and not for the thing itself. Without attempting to prophesy what may be done with the proceeds, for this must remain to be settled by the Treaty of Peace, it is safe to say that the business which the Germans built up in America will be forever lost to them. No other course is compatible with the safety of American institutions. No other course will make the American field of industry and commerce 'safe for democracy' for the German autocracy was quite as apparent in its economic exploitation of the world as in its governmental and military domination of Central Europe."

GERMANY'S PLAN OF WORLD CONTROL

Alien Property Custodian Shows Industrial Army in the United States Was Part of Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—That Germany's planting of an industrial and commercial army upon American soil was a part of its attempt to colonize, subdue and control the whole world, was indicated by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, in a speech delivered recently before the New York City Bar Association, in which he justified fully the taking over and disposing of enemy-owned concerns in the United States.

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TRADE CONVENTION MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Mississippi Valley Foreign Trade Convention, to which some 7000 invitations have been sent out, will meet in New Orleans on Jan. 13 and 14.

The Annual Year-End Stock-Taking Clearance in WOMEN'S GARMENTS

Afternoon Dresses Women's Suits Fur Coats

Street Dresses Separate Skirts Separate Furs

Women's Coats Blouses Girls' Coats and Dresses

A great general clearance throughout our garment stocks, offering generous selections from smart, new, desirable models in many one-of-a-kind garments.

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JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE OF Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

There are over fifteen hundred garments to choose from, including the season's best modes.

These garments are all our regular stock, and not purchased for sale purposes—they are of the high character for which our stock is famous. There are many Printzess and Wooltex garments included.

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Handsome coats that fit in perfectly with the busy business man's day, giving him correctness of style and service for all its occasions and severities. Made in dust-defying colors, in Rough Scotch Mixtures that last for years. The product of America's and the far away looms of England, Scotland and Ireland. Body or loose fitting with or without belts, velvet or storm collar. Full or quarter lined.

\$26.50 Haynes Overcoats, now \$18.50
\$42.50 Haynes Overcoats, now \$25.00
\$35 and \$37.50 Overcoats, now \$26.50
\$28.00 Haynes Overcoats, now \$22.50
\$47.50 Haynes Overcoats, now \$37.50
\$62.50 Haynes Overcoats, now \$47.50
\$65.00 Haynes Overcoats, now \$55.00

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Our Holiday Stocks are Complete in Every Detail

Gifts for every member of the household in great abundance are displayed.

COURT SQUARE STORE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

D. H. Brigham & Co.

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The Woman's Shop

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A Sale of

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\$19.50 \$25 \$29.50

Altho Quoting No Comparative Prices, Every Dress Is Priced Below Regular

Announcing Opening

Jan. 2, 1919, of

Guilford's Silk Store

L. E. GUILFORD, Proprietor

JOHNSON BOOKSTORE BUILDING

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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Third National Bank

YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"

Springfield, Mass.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS = GENERAL NEWS

ATHLETIC HEADS IN BIG MEETING

National Collegiate Athletic Association Holds Its Big Annual Convention of 1918 in New York City Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Never before in the history of the National Collegiate Athletic Association has one of its annual meetings been looked forward to with as much interest as is the case with the one which is to be held in this city today. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions are to take place, and it is freely predicted that the questions talked over at these three sessions will figure prominently in determining the athletic policy which is to be followed at more than one of the universities and colleges which now comprise this big organization.

Athletic conditions at the various colleges in the United States have been in a very unsettled condition ever since the European war broke out in 1914, and while the full force of the war was not felt in this country until 1917, when the United States entered the struggle, there is no question but what it affected many of the colleges to some degree from the very start. Now that the war is over, and college athletics are going to be resumed on a scale which many believe will be even greater than that of pre-war times, the athletic authorities of the various colleges have been giving the question of carrying out a number of much-needed reforms a lot of consideration, and it is stated that this annual meeting will find considerable discussion taking place among the representatives of the various institutions which make up the association.

The question which will probably receive the greatest amount of attention is the one regarding the eligibility of freshmen during the past fall and during the rest of the year. It will be recalled that the United States War Department ruled that freshmen should be allowed to be members of varsity teams in colleges which had Students Army Training Corps, with the result that practically every college and university played first-year men on its varsity team this fall. The Western Conference handled this situation admirably, when it voted to disregard the playing of freshmen last fall, and not to allow it during the rest of the year. The result is that any freshman who played varsity football last fall, will be eligible to three more years of varsity competition. It is freely predicted that the N. C. A. A. will decide to take a similar course.

That the leaders in the association believe that reforms must be made is indicated from a statement made by Prof. F. W. Nicholson of Wesleyan University, the secretary of the association, in which he says:

"The war is over, but it will take some months, at least, before normal conditions return in the colleges. There is still time to take such measures as will prevent a recurrence of certain athletic evils in the colleges, from which war conditions have temporarily relieved us."

The convention will be one of the most important in the history of the association. Not only must plans be devised to meet the present chaotic conditions in college athletics, but the more important task awaits us, to plan wisely for the years to come. The chief topic, therefore, of the meeting will probably be reconstruction, or re-education, as one of the leaders of the movement writes that he prefers to call it."

The program is arranged follows:

Physical Training and Athletics in the French Army," by Dr. G. L. Meylan, Columbia University; "The Reconstruction Program for Education in the Colleges," by Dean J. R. Angell, University of Chicago; "The Work of the Commission on Training Camp Activities to What Extent Can Its Plans and Methods Be Adopted by the Colleges," (A) suggestions from headquarters by Dr. E. Raycroft, member of the commission; (B) suggestions from the field by Capt. J. L. Smith, in charge of the work at Camp Dix.

Report of a discussion in the Athletic Research Society on reconstruction of college athletics by Dr. G. L. Fisher, director of the Physical Work Bureau, Y. M. C. A., and "The Need of a National Health Service," by Dr. T. A. Storey, New York State Inspector of Physical Training.

Dr. H. L. Williams, chairman of the Budget Review Committee; Dr. J. A. Babitt, of the Central Board on Officials; Dr. J. E. Raycroft of the Basketball Rules Committee; F. R. Castleman, Track Rules Committee; Dr. J. A. Babitt, association football; F. W. Luehring, swimming and water sports, and Dr. Raycroft, on publication of rules.

The various districts will be represented by the following:

First, E. H. Botsford, Williams College; second, Prof. F. A. Woll, College of the City of New York; third, Director R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; fourth, Prof. J. W. Creshaw, Georgia School of Technology; fifth, Director G. A. Huff, University of Illinois; sixth, Dr. D. W. E. Meawell, University of Missouri; seventh, J. C. Furtal, president University of Arkansas; eighth, Prof. R. H. Motten, Colorado College; ninth, Prof. A. D. Browne, Oregon State Agricultural College.

INTERNATIONALS ELECT A PRESIDENT

BALTIMORE, Maryland—C. H. Knapp, president of the board of directors of the new International League, has sent out a call for the club owners to meet at the Hotel Imperial in New York on Jan. 6.

The session will be for the purpose of electing a president, and it is understood that D. L. Fultz, former president of the Players Fraternity, has six of the eight votes pledged to him.

IOWA IS OUT FOR 1919 RIFLE TITLE

Intercollegiate Champions Have Bright Prospects of Duplicating Their Victory of Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The University of Iowa is after another United States rifle title in 1919, thus duplicating the feat of last year, when Iowa won the United States intercollegiate championship with a total score for the season of 9894, defeating the Massachusetts Agricultural College rifle team by 37 points.

Captain D. W. Price '19 will coach the 1919 team again this season. He has four veterans, who participated in the tenth match of last year, when the Iowa five shot a perfect score of 1000, breaking the world's record. They are, in addition to Price, J. F. Ham '21, W. Kelly '21, F. L. Fitzpatrick '19. Besides these stars, the 1919 rifle team at Iowa will boast two other veterans, R. B. Lee '20 and D. B. Harding '20. W. Bliss '22 of the Iowa City High School five that won high school honors in the United States in 1918, is also on the roster.

With this stellar array of talent, the prospects for the new season are most bright, and unless all forecasts fail, Iowa should win the national title in 1919, or at least be right at the top. An effort is being made here to secure a range in the new gymnasium being built across the river. Captain Price, who has been an instructor at Camp Perry for several months, will organize an outdoor team for the coming season, and Iowa will take part in later outdoor tournaments, far and near.

TO REESTABLISH AMATEUR SPORTS

Millrose A. A., Meadowbrook Club and A. A. U. of United States to Combine Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Millrose Athletic Association has just definitely announced that it will hold its annual set of indoor games in March instead of January next year. Conditions after the sudden termination of the war made it impossible for the Millrose Club to prepare its usual big athletic show in time for January. Negotiations have been under way between the Millrose A. A., the Meadowbrook Club, its sister organization in Philadelphia, and the national championship committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, for staging a series of three big meets in March. All three organizations are going to combine their resources in an effort to reestablish amateur athletics.

The Millrose date will be in the week starting March 9. It will be definitely announced as soon as arrangements can be completed with the management of Madison Square Garden. The Meadowbrook's date will be Saturday, March 15, and the national championships will probably be a week later.

This tentative schedule has been worked out between the three organizations with the idea of scouring the country for every available athlete of note so that those coming from a distance may have the opportunity of competing in each of the three big meets.

It is possible, too, that invitations may be sent abroad to prominent athletes in a further effort to stir up international competition.

CANCELS EASTERN BASKETBALL TRIP

MORGANTOWN, West Virginia—West Virginia was forced to cancel its Eastern basketball trip, arranged for the week of Feb. 3, and including games with the Navy, Virginia, Lehigh, Rutgers and Georgetown. A change in the university calendar brings examinations at that time.

A substitute trip has been arranged with games with Allegheny, Buffalo, Syracuse, Colgate, and contests to be arranged for the week of Feb. 17.

MOVE TO IMPROVE THE WAIKIKI BEACH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Anticipating an increased tourist travel to the Hawaiian Islands with the return of normal pre-war conditions, Gov. C. J. McCarthy, Lyman H. Bigelow, Superintendent of Public Works, Atty.-Gen. Harry Irwin and members of civic organizations generally are concerned in plans for the improvement of Waikiki Beach. At a recent meeting of the Pan-Pacific Club, a committee was appointed to take up the improvement project with the board of harbor commissioners, war department officials and others interested, formulate recommendations and report back.

WAR CONTRACT CANCELLATION

AUGUSTA, Maine—The effect of cancellations of war contracts on labor conditions in this State is being studied closely by Charles S. Hichborn, state director of the federal employment service. Cancellations so far, Mr. Hichborn said, have been principally in the textile industries, and he expects that operatives who have been released will find employment when the woolen and cotton mills start up again on civilian work about the first of February.

FAST TENNIS IN JUNIOR TOURNEY

H. L. Taylor, the United States Outdoor Junior Champion, is forced to play three-set Match with Yale Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—As was predicted, the quality of lawn tennis which is being shown in the United States junior and boys' indoor championship tournament of 1918 is rapidly improving and the semi-final round of singles in the former event is sure to produce some indoor tennis little behind the standard set by the seniors when they battle for championship honors. With four such young players as H. L. Taylor, Vincent Richards, Abraham Bassford '3d and F. T. Anderson after the honor, there is sure to be a battle royal before the winner is finally determined.

The second day of play found the competition much keener than on the first, and while the four favorites came through without exception, one or two of them were forced to key their game up to top form in order to win. Anderson was the only one of the four who was not called upon to play.

Taylor met A. H. Frey, a Yale player, and he certainly gave the junior outdoor champion a very interesting time. In the first set Frey failed to win a single game, and when the second started, it looked very much as if Taylor were going to have an easy time romping through to a straight-set win, but such was not the case. Frey began to speed his game up and he evidently caught Taylor napping, as the Yale man took the set at 7-5, playing very fine tennis in the last two games, when Taylor made a big effort to win. The third set found Taylor playing with more determination, and the result was that Frey won only one game, despite the fact that he played good tennis.

Richards played his first match of the tournament Tuesday, and while he won, he did not impress his followers any too well, as J. Gardner of Horace Mann High School, his opponent, took three games in the first set and two in the second. It was evident that Richards was not extending himself, and last year's boy champion is pretty sure to do better work in the next round.

Bassford was credited with winning two matches Tuesday. He won in the first round by a default and then met W. E. Osgood of Pleasantville in the second round. This was a hard-fought match, both sets going to deuce with Bassford showing his best tennis only when he needed points to win the game. The junior doubles champions got under way and H. L. Taylor and Vincent Richards appear to be the best team in this event. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
First Round
A. H. Frey, Yale, defeated F. Porter, De Witt Clinton High School, 6-3, 6-1.
F. T. O'Farrell, Stuyvesant High School, defeated Vincent O'Shea, New York, 8-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Abraham Bassford '3d, Scarsdale High School, defeated B. M. Arnold Jr., Carterette Academy, by default.

T. Le Gros, New York Tennis Club, defeated C. E. Unterberg, Textile School, 6-0, 6-3.

H. L. Taylor, Brooklyn Preparatory School, defeated A. H. Frey, Yale, 6-0, 5-7, 6-3.

F. T. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated L. Lefkowitz, Stuyvesant High School, 6-1, 6-2.

Abraham Bassford '3d, Scarsdale High School, defeated W. E. Osgood, Pleasantville, 8-6, 7-5.

H. S. Snow, Horace Mann School, defeated A. Bachrach, Columbia, 6-0, 8-6.

P. L. Kynaston, Commercial High School, defeated Warren Slattery, Brooklyn, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

Warren Slattery, Brooklyn, defeated H. Snow, Horace Mann School, 6-1, 6-3.

Second Round

H. B. Kaltenbach Jr., Princeton, defeated H. B. Dailey Jr., East Orange, 6-2, 6-4.

H. L. Taylor, Brooklyn Preparatory School, defeated A. H. Frey, Yale, 6-0, 5-7, 6-3.

F. T. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated L. Lefkowitz, Stuyvesant High School, 6-1, 6-2.

Abraham Bassford '3d, Scarsdale High School, defeated W. E. Osgood, Pleasantville, 8-6, 7-5.

H. S. Snow, Horace Mann School, defeated A. Bachrach, Columbia, 6-0, 8-6.

P. L. Kynaston, Commercial High School, defeated Warren Slattery, Brooklyn, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.

Doubles—First Round

Gerald Emerson, John's Academy, and Abraham Bassford '3d, Scarsdale High School, defeated H. S. Snow, Horace Mann School, and J. Gardner, Horace Mann School, 6-3, 6-1.

H. L. Taylor, Brooklyn Preparatory School, defeated A. Bernstein, De Witt Clinton High School, and E. Kuhn, New York, 6-2, 7-5.

United States Boys Indoor Lawn Tennis Championship Singles
Second Round

Leo Janoff, Stuyvesant High School, defeated Stanley Noble, Horace Mann High School, 6-0, 6-0.

C. C. Vail, Brooklyn, defeated Jerome Tucker 2d, De Witt Clinton High School, 7-5, 2-6, 6-1.

Jerry Landau, Morris High School, defeated Ed Dawson, Fordham Preparatory School, 6-1, 6-0, 6-3.

M. Bernstein, De Witt Clinton High School, defeated S. Cowan, Horace Mann High School, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3.

Irving Landau, New York, defeated Henry Lauder, New York, by default.

Third Round

Leo Janoff, Stuyvesant High School, defeated Stanley Noble, Horace Mann High School, 6-0, 6-0.

C. C. Vail, Brooklyn, defeated Paul McGinn, New York, 6-3, 6-3.

L. B. Dailey Jr., East Orange, defeated Irving Landau, New York, 6-1, 6-0.

United States Boys Indoor Lawn Tennis Championship Doubles—First Round

Leo Janoff, Stuyvesant High School, and C. C. Vail, Brooklyn, defeated Paul McGinn, New York, 6-3, 6-3.

Irving Landau, New York, and L. B. Dailey Jr., East Orange, defeated Jerry Landau, Morris High School, 6-1, 6-0, 6-3.

Fourth Round

Leo Janoff, Stuyvesant High School, and C. C. Vail, Brooklyn, defeated Jerry Landau, Morris High School, 6-1, 6-0, 6-3.

Remodel Your Furs

ANTI-GAMBLING CAMPAIGN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Indictment of nine persons by the territorial grand jury has opened a campaign by the city authorities against widespread gambling in Honolulu. The city attorney has announced that other cases are to be presented to the jury with a view to ridding the city of the menace, and that the initial attack will be made on "professionals" and persons who permit their premises to be used for gambling.

EASTERN LEAGUE MAY MEET SOON

Doubts as to Whether Its Baseball Parks Will Be Opened in 1919 to Be Settled

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—A meeting of the Eastern League is very likely to be called soon after the opening of the new year. The league has not yet announced whether or not it intends to open up its ball parks the coming season, though the impression has been spread abroad that 1919 would not see it in operation.

There was considerable excuse for such a feeling not so long ago, but the fact is there is less doubt about the 1919 situation at the present time than there has been since last summer, and though it is still doubtful, perhaps much of the remaining doubt will be dissipated within the next few weeks.

The minor league situation is more promising than it was a few weeks ago, but this is not settling the question about the activity or inactivity of the Eastern League next year. The magnates are still thinking things over and if they do decide to run they will have their own "reconstruction" problems.

The Texas League and the Southern Association will also resume and will be the American Association. Such moves will encourage other leagues. There is a general feeling that 1919 should be a good year for baseball, and this idea should have some influence in determining the future of the Eastern League.

MISSOURI TEAM WITHOUT GAMES

Every Football Contest on That University's Schedule Was Canceled Although Men Practiced Under Coach Schulte

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Missouri—Judging from the men now in college who will be back for the team next year, prospects for the 1919 University of Missouri football eleven are anything but bright.

When the team quit practice this year H. F. Schulte, football coach, had only one letter man left on his small squad of players—E. F. Edwards. He expects to return to college next fall, and if he does he is a player of such a quality at half-back that he is almost sure of getting a place. All of the rest of the men were from last year's freshman class, or were freshmen this year, who have had no college football experience. Most of these men will return to college, but they cannot be reckoned as even reasonably sure to make the team because of their lack of experience.

But figuring the veteran Missouri players who left for camp in

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

MORE WOOL FOR ENGLISH TRADE

Now Believed That the Quantity of Wool and Tops to Be Released for Civilian Use Will Exceed the Official Estimate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRADFORD, England (Dec. 13)—It is generally believed in the trade that the quantity of wool and tops to be released for civilian consumption during the next rationing period will be considerably in excess of the official estimate, particulars of which were given last week. The authorities, it is argued, are sure to have erred on the safe side in computing military requirements, and the expectation is that a substantial proportion of the wool set aside on that account will be found ultimately not to be wanted. Already a quantity of yarn originally destined for the making of khaki has been diverted to other uses, and the process of revising and cutting down military orders goes steadily forward. One other step of some importance has been taken in the direction of a return to normal trading. This is the release from the army of "pivotal" men—that is to say, men whose return is necessary before the mass of labor power presently to be discharged from the army can be reabsorbed. Among these "pivotal" men are overlookers of various kinds, mill mechanics, members of managerial and counting-house staffs, travelers and overseas agents. When production was concentrated on military cloths, many of them could be rightly described as non-essential to the conduct of the industry, but now that conditions are changing the need of them is beginning to be felt again. The army authorities are willing to expedite the return of any soldier claimed by an employer to be a "pivotal" man, application for whose release is made through the proper channel, and already a number of them are back at their old posts, preparing the way for the coming of their comrades.

The returns of the Board of Trade show that imports of foreign and colonial wool in November amounted to the equivalent of 127,491 Australian bales. This figure has only been twice exceeded during the year (252,832 bales in March and 167,425 bales in April), and is 85,000 bales above the low record of July. Imports for the 11 months ended November amounted to 1,182,841 bales, and reexports to 56,822 bales, leaving 1,126,019 bales for home consumption, a decrease compared with the corresponding period of 1917 of 624,958 bales. But there is much more than this quantity waiting to be shipped from Australia, and the deficit will doubtless be made up in the course of a few months. In striking contrast with wool, imports of alpaca during the 11 months were the largest during the war, totaling 23,652 bales, against 23,754 last year and a previous best of 27,421 bales in 1915.

LOOSE-WILES CO. DIVIDEND PHASE

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS—The active speculation in the 40s in Loose-Wiles Company common stock, for years more or less neglected stock-marketwise, has started the report that directors plan the immediate liquidation of the 26½ per cent back dividends on the second preferred stock, and the inauguration of dividends on the common stock. The concern has been prospering this year, but to no degree which would permit of such action, it is said. If the final net after taxes equals the \$1,500,000 of last year, there will be no complaint, because on this basis the balance for the \$8,000,000 common stock will be equal to approximately 12½ per cent. Compared with the showings of earnings in 1914, 1915 and 1916, when deficits or practically nothing was earned for the common stock, there is ground for encouragement in the company's future. It is the balance-sheet, however, that tells the actual story. Bank loans are in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000 and this year's taxes will remove \$700,000 from the treasury. Under these conditions the payment of \$525,000 in liquidation of the back dividends on the second preferred stock does not appear as good business to the management. Consequently it is expected to continue to build up the volume of business and reduce the indebtedness.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR'S AFFAIRS

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS—The American Beet Sugar Company's net earnings for the current fiscal year, which ends March 31 next, will show a substantial contraction from last year due to causes over which the company had no control. It has been principally a question of unfavorable crops. The beet sugar output of the entire country for the current crop is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 660,800 long tons, compared with 683,200 long tons last year, but the company's production is expected to show proportionately a much greater falling off. Last year the company made 75,200 tons. It is the understanding, however, that the company will earn the \$8 dividend on the \$15,000,000 common stock and that the dividend will be kept up. Next year is expected to be a big year for the sugar producers, with a liberal guaranteed price, and it is believed that the American Beet Sugar Company's directors in their dividend conclusions will be guided as much by the probabilities of 1919 as by the actualities of the present year.

WESTINGHOUSE CANCELLATIONS

Company Expects Effects of Return to Peace Basis Will Be Slight and Not Unfavorable

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS—Cancellations of the Westinghouse Electric Company's government contracts thus far have involved an inconsiderable amount of money. Only shell contracts have been affected, and these were so near completion that their annulment will not appreciably lessen gross earnings in the current business year.

Now facilities heretofore employed on regular products were engaged in munition manufacture. Outside buildings were leased for this purpose, so the company is in position to go ahead with peace business without readjustment. In fact, the concern is so fortunately situated in this respect that Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the board, characterizes the production of electrical apparatus as a "particularly favored industry."

The output of steam turbines and other ship machinery continues at an extraordinary rate. A large percentage of the company's government business consists of work of this character, and no cancellations have occurred. New England Westinghouse has turned out 40,900 of 60,000 heavy type Browning machine guns ordered for the War Department, and will complete the work unless orders are received to the contrary.

Heavy peace business is in sight for Westinghouse. Big orders from railroads with electrification work in progress are coming in, and public utility corporations which have systematically retrenched for years are expected to enter the market when conditions governing their financing show improvement.

Westinghouse has \$15,000,000 notes maturing Feb. 1, 1919. These were issued to provide funds for plant extensions and improvements. A total of \$9,308,000 was spent on Essington works alone. Another important addition was the erection of an incandescent lamp factory at Trenton, New Jersey. These expenditures were reflected in an increase of \$18,466,764 in the value of property and plants in the 1918 fiscal year.

The question of meeting the notes will come up for consideration at a meeting of the board Dec. 23. The company had working capital of \$53,318,257 as of March 31, 1918, and officials say that the notes could be paid off in cash without the slightest embarrassment, but no definite decision in this regard has been reached.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE CONTRACTS

NEW YORK, NEW YORK—The New York Air Brake Company is not contemplating the immediate laying off of any of the men engaged in the manufacture of munitions at its plant at Watertown, Massachusetts.

The company has been advised to complete work already in progress, but not to start operations on other work. Cleaning up of the work already begun will keep the five buildings given up to munitions manufacture busy for periods varying from six weeks to as many months, depending on the kind of material being manufactured.

It is expected that as work ceases on munition orders a large number of the workers will find employment in the company's air brake shops, which are having a hard time to keep up with the pressure of business and are booked several months ahead.

With the completion of its war orders the New York Air Brake will have five large plants, besides its air brake plant, equipped to a great extent with machinery which may be converted to the manufacture of peace products. The company is considering taking up some new line of manufacture in these buildings, but has not yet decided what it will be.

New York Air Brake now has the largest number of stockholders ever shown on its books, average holdings being well under 100 shares. The number of stockholders increased nearly 15 per cent in the last three months.

NOTES SOLD FOR NEW UNION DEPOT

NEW YORK, NEW YORK—The St. Paul Union Depot Company has, with the approval of the Director-General of Railroads, sold to a group of bankers, consisting of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., First National Bank and National City Company, \$8,000,000 five-year 5½ per cent notes, guaranteed by the St. Paul, Omaha Railway, Burlington, Soo Line, Great Northern, Chicago, Great Western Minneapolis & St. Louis and Rock Island roads. The St. Paul Union Depot Company furnishes terminal facilities to the above nine roads entering St. Paul, Minnesota, and for some years has been at work on a new union station. Expenditures heretofore made have been met by money borrowed on short-term notes and the present notes, for which subscription books have been closed, will pay off the floating debt and give funds to take care of 1919 construction requirements.

TONNAGE ALLOTTED

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—The annual report of J. P. Coats, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1918, compares as follows (converted into American currency at the rate of \$4.76 per pound sterling):

1918 Total receipts \$15,301,267 1917 Net income 15,337,744

1918 Total receipts \$16,375,851 1917 Net income 13,998,122

OPERATIONS OF BALDWIN WORKS

Additions to Eddystone Plant Made Chiefly for War Purposes Expected to Care for Big Volume of Locomotive Work

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia—Eddystone Munitions Company, a subsidiary of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which has been engaged in making shells for the United States, will continue on this work until about the end of April. Some of the contracts held by the company have been canceled by the government, but the company is ending work and the government is allowing other contracts to run to completion.

Although the Eddystone rifle plant of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company will terminate the manufacture of rifles Jan. 11, it was learned unofficially that this company will also continue operations until probably the latter part of April, being engaged in the manufacture of spare parts for rifles.

Even though hostilities have ceased and thousands of troops are returning from abroad and being demobilized, the government is apparently stocking up its arsenals with rifles and spare parts to be prepared for any contingency that may arise in the unsettled days ahead.

Baldwin Locomotive Works last summer finished the construction of a large erecting shop at its Eddystone plant, which has added considerably to the facilities of the company. The shop was primarily erected for two purposes, to furnish extra trackage to handle locomotive repair business and for the construction of a larger size general shop.

Because of the large number of "Pershing" engines ordered by the government from Baldwin, work on this shop was expedited and many of the "Pershing" engines were built there. But for the extra facilities afforded to this new shop, which covers a large area, the company would not have been able to serve the government as expeditiously as it did.

This new shop at Eddystone, now that the demand for "Pershing" engines is at an end, will be used for locomotive repair work, a large volume of which is expected in the near future, due to the great stress under which engines were run during the war period and to the inability of locomotives sets in and while the railroad policy in the United States itself is being determined, it is expected by equipment manufacturers that a large amount of locomotive repair work will be necessary, and this repair business is expected to keep the locomotive companies engaged until the new business develops in large volume.

In reporting on railroad conditions in November, C. H. Markham, regional director of the Allegheny region, said: "Locomotive output increased 6 per cent as compared with October, due to better working conditions, and to anticipate the problem of continuous employment as it will present itself through trade fluctuations and other conditions at the termination of the war." The representation of employees, it is stated, will in no way abridge rights of employees to belong to labor unions. Briefly, the plan provides for election by secret ballot of the workers of a number of representatives of the men with a representative of the company. Officers of the company or others having right to hire or discharge shall be barred equally from voting or from being representatives. To guarantee the independence of the men's representatives, they are given the right of appeal to the officers of the company, the joint committee of the men and management and the president of the company, and, failing satisfaction, to the secretary of labor of the United States.

Locomotive orders have not yet developed as expected, although reports from Washington intimate that the Railroad Administration will place orders for locomotives for 1919 delivery. In the transition period, and before the anticipated world buying of locomotives sets in and while the railroad policy in the United States itself is being determined, it is expected by equipment manufacturers that a large amount of locomotive repair work will be necessary, and this repair business is expected to keep the locomotive companies engaged until the new business develops in large volume.

UNITED STATES' MINERALS VALUE

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—The value of minerals produced in the United States in 1917, according to the United States Geological Survey, was \$5,010,948,000, an increase of \$1,496,976,000, or about 43 per cent, over the former record—\$3,513,972,000 in 1916. Blast furnace products (pig iron and ferro alloys), copper, coal and petroleum contributed 74 per cent of the total value of minerals produced in 1917, being valued at nearly \$2,092,000,000, and representing 42 per cent of the total value of the mineral product. They showed an increase of about \$471,316,000, or 29 per cent, over the \$1,620,508,000 reported for 1916. Blast furnace products contributed nearly 90 per cent of the total increase. Increases were also made in the value of aluminum, copper, lead and silver, but decreases were recorded in value of gold and zinc. The value of non-metallic products in 1917 was 58 per cent of the value of all minerals produced, increasing \$1,010,459,000, or nearly 54 per cent, from the former record of \$1,878,464,000 in 1916 to \$2,888,923,000 in 1917. Of this total increase coal alone represented nearly 66 per cent and coal and petroleum combined about 85 per cent.

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ARKANSAS' PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE

Production of Cotton and Food Crops to Be Increased Through Aid of Bureau for Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—To double the production of cotton in Arkansas within five years without increasing the acreage, to have the land which does not pay properly in cotton put into food crops and to stimulate the production of all food crops in the State, will be the object of the Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau, recently reorganized in Little Rock by leading bankers and business men of the city and State.

H. M. Cottrell, formerly agricultural commissioner of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and until recently manager of the Memphis Farm Development Bureau, will take charge of the work.

Lawyers over the State have pledged themselves to devote time to furthering better agricultural methods as they spoke for the Liberty Loans as Four-Minute Men. Bankers have promised to devote one day a week to personal work in some direction toward the campaign and other business men have pledged themselves for various lines of work.

Mr. Cottrell, outlining plans for the work at a meeting of the bureau, said that it will be possible to double the value of the State's agricultural wealth within the five years. The ultimate objects of the campaign will be, to increase cotton production to one-half bale or better per acre, eliminating land that will not produce that much for the raising of forage crops; increasing production of beef cattle to 1,000,000 head a year; bringing hog production up to 10,000,000 marketable animals a year; increasing poultry production to \$60,000,000 a year.

Banks will encourage the movement by making loans for the purchase of live stock and inducing farmers to plant diversified crops under the terms of loans to them, instead of loaning money on cotton only, as has been done previously.

BETHLEHEM STEEL'S NEW PLAN FOR LABOR

NEW YORK, NEW YORK—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is putting into effect in its various plants what is probably the most comprehensive plan of labor representation ever formulated by a large corporation.

The object is set forth as follows: "To give the employees of the company a voice in regard to the conditions under which they labor, and to provide an orderly and expeditious procedure for the prevention and adjustment of any future differences and to anticipate the problem of continuous employment as it will present itself through trade fluctuations and other conditions at the termination of the war."

The representation of employees, it is stated, will in no way abridge rights of employees to belong to labor unions. Briefly, the plan provides for election by secret ballot of the workers of a number of representatives of the men with a representative of the company. Officers of the company or others having right to hire or discharge shall be barred equally from voting or from being representatives.

From this sum," says the company's statement, "there must be deducted special income or war tax under pending legislation, which, while not at present determinable, may require payment of something more than \$1,000,000. In order to meet such a tax and to maintain a reasonable surplus it was advisable to confine the dividend declaration upon common stock at this time to 2 per cent." If the war tax be put at \$1,000,000, earnings on the common stock for the year 1918 would be \$7,846,000, or at the rate of 5.16 per cent on approximately \$152,000,000 stock.

The following figures represent the expansion in net working capital since 1912:

1917-18 \$32,674,478 1913-14 \$18,830,607

1916-17 26,558,182 1912-13 18,572,636

1915-16 20,911,545 1911-12 18,444,044

1914-15 18,911,545

AMERICAN CAR'S DIVIDEND PLANS

Putting of Common on 10 Per Cent Basis Expected in Some Quarters—Others Expect Regular Payment, With Extra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

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MANUFACTURERS ADVISED TO ACT

Secretary of Illinois Association Issues Admonition Regarding the Reconstruction Period—Profit Regulation Is Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, has addressed a vigorous admonition to manufacturers regarding the reconstruction period now advancing, for the protection of their interests. He does this on the first page of Manufacturers' News, which he publishes for the Illinois organization. Supplementing his remarks in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, taking up particularly the question of government regulation of business after the war, Mr. Glenn said:

"When the war comes and the adjustment period comes to an end, I believe that we ought to put the soft pedal down on government regulation. The actions of the Federal Trade Commission recently are not encouraging to business men and manufacturers. They have been making recommendations which every business man knows are foolish.

"My idea of the problem is to do as little regulating as possible—to regulate only where necessary. What will be gained by further regulating?"

"Until the war is out of the way, the government will, of course, have to continue with its present controls. We can't let go all at once. Whatever is done must be done carefully. We must ease up on government control, and not cut all the strings at once."

"For a period after the war, maybe, we will have to regulate business where production is vital. Take coal, for instance: What government regulation there is should be according to production, for the purpose of bringing about an equal distribution. I don't believe a large amount of control will be needed."

The Food Administration packing house profit regulations offered an illustration of another kind of government regulation, in this case aimed particularly at control of profits. Mr. Glenn was asked as to what he thought of the future of government profit regulation. He said he believed that plants handling munitions or other manufacturers making big profits ought to help to pay for the war. But in general, as regards this form of government control, Mr. Glenn said:

"Profit regulations ought not to be continued any more than the government ought to go on regulating the newspapers—what their size or their circulation should be. The packers, to take the case in point, have not been making large profits."

Mr. Glenn's message to manufacturers, which is printed on the cover of Manufacturers' News, declares in its heading, "Run Your Own Business." Its text follows:

"Now is the time to act. The reconstruction period is in sight. Don't wait for the college professor, the labor union, the agitator and the reformer to make plans for you. It is the manufacturers' job to look after production and to do the things having to do with the plants."

"Take time by the forelock. Hit while the iron is hot. Run your own business before some one else comes along and runs it for you as in the war period."

"No one knows what will happen, but it is up to the manufacturers to be ready for any wind which blows. Create the right kind of sentiment in the community before the dir is cast."

"The great questions of production, labor, transportation, foreign trade and distribution are the problems upon which the success of the manufacturers and the happiness of the people depend. The business world is topsy-turvy. See that you have to do with the adjustment. Things won't right themselves. Readjustment calls for the best intelligence, the best energy and the best thought in the republic, whether from the man in uniform or in citizen's clothes."

"The captains of industry and the politicians were asleep at the beginning of the war, and the rank and file forced the action that was taken, and the rank and file furnished the men who carried the guns."

"Who will be first to act in the reconstruction?

"Will we assume our responsibility and do the big thing or will we send a boy to mill when we have a man? The manufacturer was never up against a more critical situation so far as his own business is concerned."

PLANS TO IMPROVE WATERWAYS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—In a recent issue of the Mississippi Valley Bulletin, the official organ of the Mississippi Valley Waterways Association, James E. Smith, head of the association, makes a plea for government aid in the permanent improvement of the Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and other navigable waterways of the Middle West.

In an interview, he announced that the plan would be taken up with President Wilson, with every Cabinet member and every member of the Congress.

"James J. Hill," said Mr. Smith, "declared 10 years ago, that we had practically reached the maximum of railway efficiency; that we should resort to the waterways of this country for the necessary relief, and that the time had come when, as an economic necessity, traffic must be restored on our inland waterways."

"This work of improving the water-

ways should embrace the building of levees to prevent the disastrous overflows of productive land, the revetment of the banks for their protection, the deepening of channels and the construction and operation of boats and barges for use on these water routes. The government should perform all this work as a national duty."

"The towns and cities situated upon these water lines should be required to build modern docks and terminals, and thus cooperate with the government in the success of the general plan. The cost of the great project would be trivial, as compared with the results."

INDUSTRIES UNITE IN SALVAGE PLANT

Ohio City Works Out an Experiment Which Is Watched by Officials of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AKRON, Ohio—Akron is believed to be the first city in the country to organize salvage plans on a city-wide basis, and the experiment being worked out here is being followed with close interest by United States Government officials.

About 100 factories and stores are now turning their salvage into the Akron Industrial Salvage Company, a mutual establishment. The salvage includes not only the ordinary salvage which in the case of the larger concerns is usually handled by the salvage offices of the plant itself, but includes smaller articles which are not worth the bother of any single organization.

"Everything has a value," is the slogan of George W. Sherman, who serves as president for the new company, without salary.

From the smaller factories and stores, the salvage company takes scrap metal and boxes and waste paper. The larger concerns salvage these articles direct, but even they have a lot of things which do not exist in sufficient quantities to make worth salvaging. But these things, combined with similar wastes from all the companies in the city, soon aggregate a volume to be worth handling.

Mr. Sherman had been called to Washington early in the year to assist in working out a national salvage plan. He suggested that it would be better to try out a community salvage scheme in a single city first, and find out how far progress could be made and what difficulties would be met. So he returned to Akron to start the experiment here, the plan being fostered at the outset by the Chamber of Commerce.

FRUIT UNLOADING PROBLEM IS RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—It is a question here, among some in close touch with the situation, whether or not the lifting of the United States Government regulations governing the prompt unloading and handling of perishable fruits and vegetables may not bring back conditions like those prior to the war, when many carloads of produce were allowed to stand on the railroad tracks until unfit for food. Much of the former trouble was caused by the practice of commission men in rejecting cars when market conditions were unfavorable, or when misunderstandings arose between consignor and consignee.

While the United States Food Administration was in control, the consignee was asked to handle the rejected cars, and deposit the money in the bank, and then the differences were settled, but now the Food Administration has no authority for such action.

It is the thought of some here that laws ought to be enacted to govern the handling of perishable produce in order to prevent losses.

ROAD SEEKS TO ENFORCE FARE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Aid of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts was sought on Tuesday to enforce a 10-cent fare on the Bay State Street Railway, through proceedings instituted by Wallace D. Donham, receiver, against the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, which refused to approve the new rate, and substituted a 7-cent flat fare in the cities, and 2½ cents a mile in smaller communities. Receiver Donham asked the Supreme Court to annul, modify and amend the 7-cent order of the Public Service Commission, as it denied a reasonable return for services rendered, and deprived him of his property without due process of law. Decision was withheld.

BILLPOSTERS ARE SUED

NEW YORK, New York—Two suits alleging monopoly and combinations in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, were brought on Tuesday in the federal district court at New York, against the Associated Billposters of the United States and Canada, and associated companies. The complainants were the W. H. Rankin Company and the Charles A. Ramsay Company, Illinois corporations. The former asked treble damages in the sum of \$750,000, and the latter \$360,000.

FOOD SAVING IS URGED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—While most of the rules and regulations of the United States Food Administration have been withdrawn, Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator for Massachusetts, has issued an appeal for continued thrift and care on the part of the people, for he says there are still national and international food problems which can be met more easily by the continued exercise of reasonable economy instead of extravagant waste.

"This work of improving the water-

WORK IN PLENTY FOR THE SOLDIERS

How Industry Is to Absorb the Others Is the Question—Views of Employers—Wage and Living Cost Reductions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, New Jersey—"You are up against a big proposition." That was the superintendence of one of the most extensive and long-established industrial plants in the State of New Jersey, employing all kinds of skilled labor, answered a question as to what he thought was the best method to obtain first-hand information on the absorption of the returning soldiers into their former pursuits.

"It will take time," he continued; "but, of course, we will reemploy all the men who entered the service, nearly a thousand, from this plant alone, and we have good jobs waiting for every one of them at once, for we are still short and can use them easily." He spoke of several other large plants in this vicinity, embracing Newark, Camden, New Brunswick, Elizabeth and Paterson. He figured there would be a quick absorption by the standard industries in these places, but he made the point that it was not possible to outline, except for such plants as he represented, which had been built on sure foundations and were elastic enough to stand high pressure emergency. All such as these, he was sure, would take care of their own men and many others as business expanded. Plants both large and small which had grown up during the war and had reaped a varying harvest would have to meet their own problems individually; they could not be judged by any hard and fast rules.

"Foremost under the list of the things which Maine farmers have gained from the war is to make better use of farm machinery; to employ it more and more extensively. This tendency is illustrated by the introduction of the tractor for farm work.

The lessons of the war have shown our agricultural communities that the tractor is beneficial, a labor saver for man and beast, as well as a means of increasing the amount of work. Some 24 months ago there were practically no tractors in use in Maine, while today there are several hundred on Maine farms.

"There are men who claim a tractor can be profitably employed on a farm which has not more than 12 acres of tillage land. I am not certain this is correct; at the same time I should not want to dispute it. Much would depend upon conditions and upon the farm.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Little Girl and the Portrait

A lonely little girl sat in the dim, shadowy living room, a tiny figure curled into the big armchair before a blazing log fire. Outside it was raining hard; every one was away from home for the day, and there was no sound except the dismal dripping from the eaves and the rasping of a saw, worked by an old Negro who was cutting wood. There was a book on the little girl's knee, but she had read its last page; so there she sat and stared into the flames and wished that she had something interesting to do. The flicker of the fire was bright; after a while, the little girl's eyes turned upward to a picture which hung over the mantel-shelf, the portrait of another little girl who had lived in that same house in the days before the Civil War. That other little girl was her grandmother, she knew, for she saw her sometimes yet—a sweet little lady with tossing gray ringlets and bright eyes, dressed always in soft black with some fine lace at her throat. In the portrait, she had ringlets, too, but they were golden, and her frock was of plum-color; beneath it peeped out stiff frilled pantaloons, stopping short at the white-stockinged ankles and black shoes with straps across. A nice little girl, she seemed. "I wish she were here to play with me," thought her grandchild. "How queer that she lived here and looked into a fire in this very same fireplace." Very still she sat, staring into the fire and then glancing up at the smiling face in the portrait, while all the while the squeaking saw kept at its work and the dull raindrops dripped one by one upon the sodden earth.

The little girl must have been almost asleep, when suddenly there was a bit of a stir in the room. What was it? Had mother come home so soon? But there was no one over by the door. Then the little girl looked above the mantel, and hardly could she believe her eyes when she saw the other little girl in the portrait moving about quite naturally, rubbing her eyes and stifling a yawn and stretching her little stiff arms. "Help me down," said the little grandmother, all of a sudden. "Give me your hand." So the little girl jumped up on the armchair and held out both hands as far as they could reach; and the little grandmother stepped daintily out of the gold frame, stood for a moment on the narrow mantel-shelf, then, taking hold of those hands extended toward her, leaped down to the floor. "I always was good at jumping," she remarked casually. "I could beat Jake at leaping over the barnyard fence."

"Who is Jake?" asked the little girl, too surprised to think of anything else to say.

"Why, there he goes past the window," was the reply. "I guess his old mammy Sally wants him; she's the only one that can make him run like that through the rain. A lazy pickaninny, he is." She laughed merrily at that, and ran about the room, her ringlets tossing merrily and her little pantaloons twinkling in the firelight.

Then the little modern girl opened her eyes very wide indeed, for the room was quite different from what it had been the very last time she had glanced up from her book. It was very strange; it was the same room, and yet it wasn't. Instead of the great oriental rug, for one thing, she saw an old Brussels carpet, gay with red roses. Then, too, the familiar oblong table, with reading lamps—electric lighted—at either end, had given place to a round table, on delicate twisted legs, upon which was, an ancient family Bible, a red plush album and some wax flowers, carefully covered by a glass globe. The little girl had never seen these objects, except in that portrait over the mantel-shelf. Where was her mother's favorite chair, where her chintz knitting bag which had been hanging over the back? Where was her father's great bookrest and his typewriter, over in the corner? Surely, here was something altogether too curious for her to solve. Scarcely venturing to move or speak, she stood quietly beside the fireplace, watching to see what this strange little visitor would do next. The little grandmother, at least, appeared entirely at her ease.

"Hello, Dinah!" she exclaimed. "Seems to me I put you to bed for the night." Over into a darkened corner she dived, dragging out the funniest black doll, limp as to arms and legs and very gaudy as to gingham apron and orange turban. The modern little girl thought, how much this doll resembled one which she had pulled out of an old trunk one day when she was rummaging in the garret, under the eaves.

"You know," went on the little visitor, "brother Jim brought Dinah to me from Richmond, that time he came home for Aunt Rachel's wedding. Aunt Sally dressed Dinah for me. Don't you remember?"

"No," answered the modern little girl. "My doll is named Marie and she isn't black. She came from Paris, Who is Aunt Sally?"

"I'd almost think you had never been out into the kitchen, begging her for something to eat, when you were, oh! so hungry, long about 'leven o'clock. Mostly she'll give you the nicest crumbly cookies; though, if she's baking bread in the oven, beside the fireplace, she's sometimes too cross to pay attention. Then you have to go out again and play, and come back again in half an hour. I believe I'll go out there now. It's almost tea time; Aunt Sally's sure to have something good for me."

Off rushed the little girl of long ago, dropping Dinah, forgotten, by the dining-room door. Over went the little modern girl, softly on tiptoe; gingerly she picked up the doll and

felt her all over. Then she shook her head, in a puzzled sort of way, and sat down suddenly by the old high-backed rocker, on a quaint little beaded footstool which stood near by. What must be happening in the kitchen, she could not guess; for well enough she knew that Aunt Sally, black and smiling, was not there, but that stern Swedish Matilda was, probably scolding because her gas stove wouldn't light properly. But back romped the little grandmother presently, and, sure enough, in her hands were several cookies with scalloped edges. They both crunched them with deep content.

"Mm!" grunted the modern little girl, with her mouth very full. "They're good. Will Matilda—I mean Aunt Sally—make us some every day?"

"Oh, no; mother'd never let her do that. Besides, she couldn't. Don't you know how busy she is, on some fine days in the fall, when all the black men are in the fields, harvesting, and they troop in at noon for Aunt Sally to feed them, back in the servants' quarters. On those days, she's far too busy."

"But," stammered the modern little girl, "they bring their lunches in their own dinner pails, from their homes down the road toward the city. And we haven't any servants' quarters, 'cause Matilda, and Sarah, and Anna (she's the one who takes care of me, you know) and George, they all have their rooms up in the third floor, at the back of the attic. I can't think what you mean by servants' quarters. Where are they?"

"Haven't you ever been down the drive, between the trees, behind the bushes and things and into the stable and farm yards, then along farther to where, over in the fields, all the little cabins are? I go there lots of times; old Uncle John plays his banjo for me, and Etta sings, if she isn't too busy over the baby in the pig-tails, and sometimes out comes Jemima and gives me a piece of corn pone to eat, hot off her fire on the hearth. Seems to me I can hear Uncle John playing this very minute; come on, let's go out. I haven't seen them for such a long time."

But the little modern girl held back, when the little grandmother grasped her hand and tried to pull her toward the side door. "No," she began. "I don't think I will today. Besides—it's raining hard, you know; you'd get your dress all wet. And the fire would go out; it needs more kindling this minute. And then, mother will be here soon; and she wouldn't know where I had gone. Please, please, let go my hand, little girl in the picture."

Then the modern little girl shuddered a bit and started up from the deep-cushioned chair. Somebody did have hold of her hand, but, instead of the long-ago little girl, it was her mother, who looked down at her and laughed. "Oh," she said, and her eyes went to the portrait, high over the mantel-shelf. There was the little girl of the picture, silent and prim and serene as ever, never once so much as glancing in her direction.

The Original Camoufleurs

There was never lack of attention in the nature study classes, for Teacher had a way of imparting things that made them intensely interesting. Even the room in which she taught was a treasure-trove, and from the shallow drawers which, tier upon tier, ranged around two sides of the room, she was able at any moment to produce the most fascinating objects. To a mere onlooker of mature years, a drawer, for instance, might contain only specimens of varied colored rocks, but those who knew Teacher were well aware that in her hands those same rocks could be the means of unfolding tales of daring exploits, could turn back the pages of history, and could disclose secrets that the earth had been carefully hiding through many centuries.

A wonderful web of string hung in one corner, so perfectly made that some giant spider doubtless would be glad to claim it; in the windows were glass boxes, with growing plants that housed numbers of thriving insects; and on top of the tiers of drawers were collections of shells and fossils.

"Today," began Teacher, "we are going to talk of camouflaging."

This bid fair to be especially interesting, for what child was there who had not heard something of this new practice of modern warfare? "And it means," continued Teacher, "to—?" She paused for an answer.

The children knew, but it was difficult to put the meaning into words.

"To so conceal the object to which it is applied becomes invisible," went on Teacher. "It is what is known as 'protective coloring,' and this new art which, until the present war, was practically unknown, unless we count the Indians' attempts at concealment when they decorated themselves with the branches of trees, has been practiced by the birds ever since there were any birds to practice it. How they must have laughed over them in France, to see their methods copied. It is interesting, too, to know that it was the bird men that made camouflaging necessary."

In previous wars, it was a comparatively easy matter for one army to mass its men, guns or supplies behind its lines, unnoticed by the enemy, for both armies were practically on an even level of ground, and the natural hills, or depressions or artificial embankments gave all the concealment necessary; but, when the bird men began scouting overhead, locating the supplies and the guns and the men, then it became clear that something must be done to render these things invisible, not to the opposing army but to these air scouts.

So, one day, some artists who had enlisted in the artillery and cavalry attempted, by the use of canvas,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from illustration by Maurice E. Day, in "Jane, Joseph and John," by Ralph Bergengren (The Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston, Mass.)

"My house is standing on a hill"

natural foliage and paint, to conceal some of the big guns. That is the way camouflage started, and this method of protection was so successful that soon it was attempted on a wholesale scale; and from the ranks were called artists, sign painters, scene painters, sculptors and mechanics. These formed what was known as the 'Camouflage Corps.'

"Nearly right," responded Teacher. "He's of the same family, at least, but he is what is called a ruffed grouse. See his long, black neck tufts and how broken up his coloring is—gray and rusty brown, buff and black. He knows well that his coloring protects him; and, therefore, when in danger, he relies on this, keeps perfectly still and only takes to wing as a last resort or in places where the coverings are scanty. This is a good way, for I have seen little sparrows and much larger birds conceal themselves successfully, by squatting close to the bare ground of which they were the same color."

Instantly a score of hands were eagerly raised.

"Then you know how queer it looks: patches of white and green, blue, gray and black all over it helter-skelter, just as if a dozen painters had upset their paint pots. Before this method was to be used, the battleships were painted gray, in the belief that this color rendered them less likely to be seen; and, while it did help somewhat, it was found that the long gray objects, riding up and down on the waves, could plainly be seen, while the camouflaged ship, imitating the colors of the sky, both when clear and stormy, and of the white-capped waves, became one with the sea and sky and so was hard to detect."

"It is this same idea of protective coloring that breaks up the colors on a bird, just as it does on our battleships. If the rose-breasted grosbeak was all rose-colored, you'd see him clearly up in the trees but, with his crown and back black, white underparts and rose-red breast, it is only his song that attracts us to him. It is for the same purpose of protection that the birds that live on the ground, like our sparrows, quail, snipe and plover, are generally dull brown or gray, like the ground, tree stumps, leaves or grasses in which they live; while the birds that live in the foliage of a tree or feed from blossoms are usually more brilliantly colored, like the orioles, the tanagers and hummingbirds, and the more brilliant the foliage, the more vivid are our birds. So, you see, a bird adjusts his coat to his surroundings. Take this fellow, for instance," and Teacher held up a colored plate: "he is a little green parakeet from Central America. If he made his home in the trees of the Arctic Zone, with the approach of winter, the birds and animals seem to know that the snow is coming and so get ready for it by donning white coats. So you see now why our birds must have learned up their sleeves, when they saw their methods of camouflaging imitated, because they knew it all so many, many years before."

"Just one thing more, and then we are through, and this to me is the most wonderful thing that our little camouflagers do: it is that, up in the Arctic Zone, with the approach of winter, the birds and animals seem to know that the snow is coming and so get ready for it by donning white coats. So you see now why our birds must have learned up their sleeves, when they saw their methods of camouflaging imitated, because they knew it all so many, many years before."

Teacher produced another plate,

"would be conspicuous, if placed beside the parakeet, for his coat is a pale, sandy color; out in Arizona, where he lives, our little song sparrow is just the color of the sandy soil.

"But this little songster," and here Teacher produced another plate, "would be conspicuous, if placed beside the parakeet, for his coat is a pale, sandy color; out in Arizona, where he lives, our little song sparrow is just the color of the sandy soil.

"We've looked at the colored plates,

rowed him for the occasion and, when the lesson is over, you may go with me to return him to the woods. He is one of a covey which I have been feeding all the spring, so he let me take him quite willingly. Can you tell me who he is?"

"He's a bobwhite!" answered the children.

"Nearly right," responded Teacher. "He's of the same family, at least, but he is what is called a ruffed grouse. See his long, black neck tufts and how broken up his coloring is—gray and rusty brown, buff and black. He knows well that his coloring protects him; and, therefore, when in danger, he relies on this, keeps perfectly still and only takes to wing as a last resort or in places where the coverings are scanty. This is a good way, for I have seen little sparrows and much larger birds conceal themselves successfully, by squatting close to the bare ground of which they were the same color."

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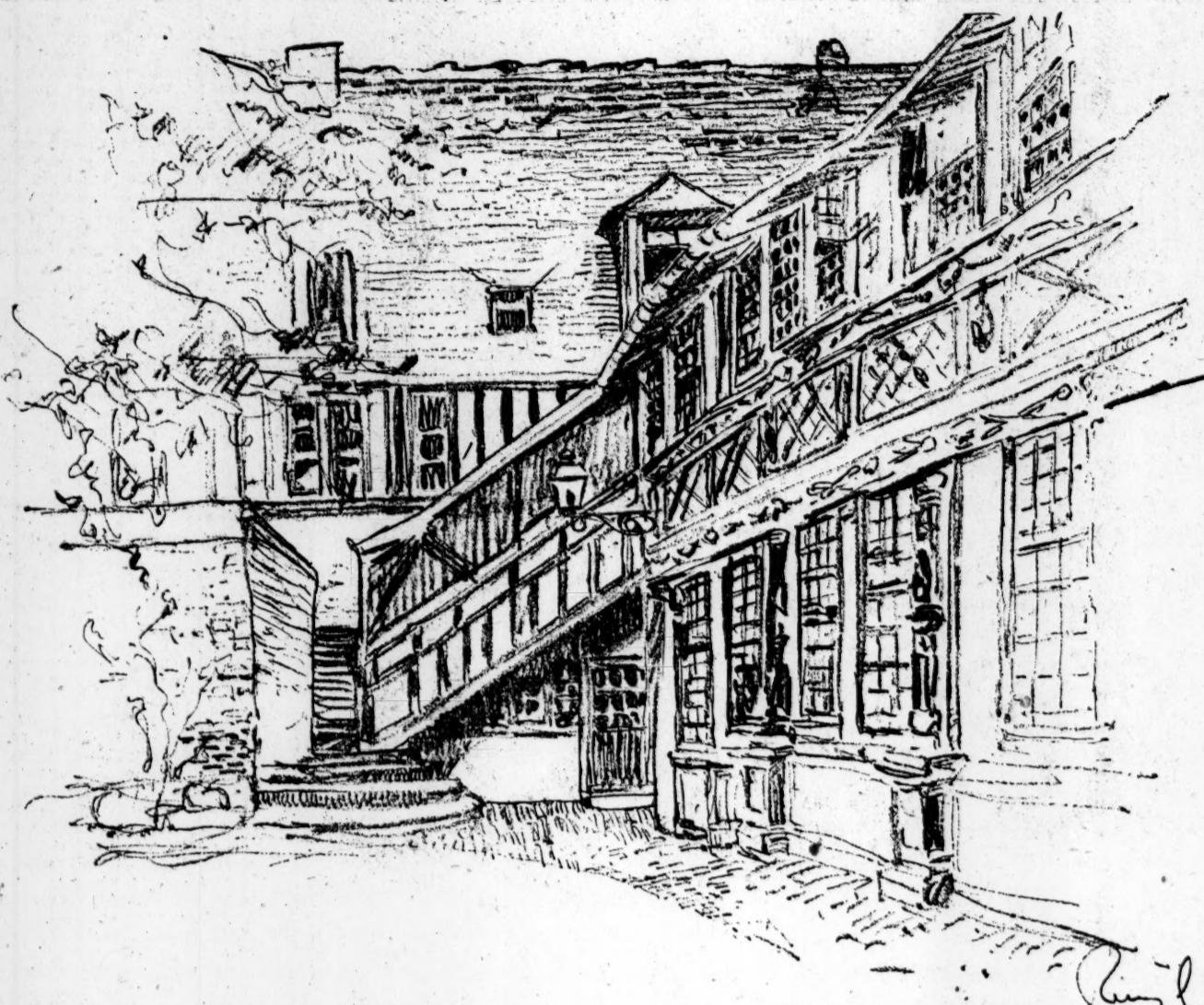
THE HOME FORUM

Johnson's Club

In one of his talks with Boswell the great man [Dr. Johnson] amused himself by showing how the club might form itself into a university. Every branch of knowledge might, he thought, be represented, though it must be admitted that some of the professors suggested were scarcely up to the mark. The social variety is equally remarkable. Among the thirty or forty members . . . there were the lights of literature; Johnson himself and Goldsmith, Adam Smith and Gibbon, and others of less fame. The aristocratic element was represented by Beauclerk and by half a dozen peers, such as the amiable Lord Charlemont; Burke, Fox, Sheridan, and Wyndham represent political as well as literary eminence; three or four bishops represent Church authority; legal luminaries included Dunning, William Scott (the famous Lord Stowell), Sir Robert Chambers, and the amazingly versatile Sir William Jones. Roswell and Langton are also cultivated country gentlemen; Sir Joseph Banks stood for science, and three other names show the growing respect for art. The amiable Dr. Burney was a musician who had raised the standard of his calling; Garrick had still more conspicuously gained social respect for the profession of actor; and Sir Joshua Reynolds was the representative of the English school of painters, whose works still impress upon us the beauty of our great-grandmothers and the charm of their children.

To complete the picture of the world in which Johnson was at home we should have to add from the outer sphere such types as Thrale, the prosperous brewer, and the lively Mrs. Thrale and Mrs. Montague, who kept a salon and was president of the "Blues." The feminine society which was beginning to write our novels was represented by Miss Burney and Hannah More; and the thriving book-sellers who were beginning to become publishers, such as Strahan and the Dilys, at whose house he had the famous meeting with the reprobate Wilkes.

To many of us, I suppose, an intimacy with that Johnsonian group has been a first introduction to an interest in English literature. Thanks to Boswell, we can hear its talk more distinctly than that of any later circle. When we compare it to the society of an earlier time, one or two points are conspicuous. Johnson's club was to some extent a continuation of the clubs of Queen Anne's time. But the wits of the earlier period . . . were a much smaller and more dependent body. What had since happened had been the growth of a great comfortable middle-class—meaning by middle-class the upper stratum, the professional men,



Cloister Garden, Rouen

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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lawyers, clergymen, the physicians, the merchants who had been enriched by the growth of commerce and manufactures; the country gentlemen whose rents had risen and who could come to London and rub off their old rusticity. The aristocracy is still in possession of great wealth and political power, but beneath it has grown up an independent society which is already beginning to be the most important social stratum and the chief factor in political and social development. It has sufficient literary cultivation to admit the distinguished authors and artists who are becoming independent enough to take their place in its ranks and appear at its tables and rule the conversation. The society is still small enough to have in the club a single representative body and one man for dictator. Johnson succeeded in this capacity to Pope, Dryden, and his namesake Ben, but he was the last of the race. Men like Carlyle and Macaulay, who had a similar distinction in later days, could only be leaders of a single group or section in the more complex society of their time, though it was not yet so multitudinous and chaotic as the literary class has become in our own. Talk could still be good, because the comparatively small society was constantly meeting, and each prepared to take his part in the game, and was not being swept away distractingly into a miscellaneous vortex of all sorts and conditions of humanity.

Another fact is conspicuous. The environment, we may say, of the man of letters was congenial. He shared and uttered the opinions of the class to which he belonged. Buckle gives a striking account of the persecutions to which the French men of letters were exposed at this period; Voltaire, Buffon, and Rousseau, Diderot, Marmonet, and Morelet, besides a whole series of inferior authors, had their books suppressed and were themselves either exiled or imprisoned. There was a state of war in which almost the whole literary class attacked the established creed, while the rulers repelled by force instead of argument. In England men of letters were allowed, with a few exceptions, to say what they thought, and simply shared the average beliefs of their class and rulers.—Leslie Stephen, in "English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1918

EDITORIALS

Greece and Italy

Not the least interesting and welcome of the many minor movements which have been developing in Europe, during the last few months, has been the steady effort made by Italian and Greek statesmen to compose existing differences between their nations, and to clear the way for that complete agreement which should be the outcome of the Peace Conference. As far back as last July, Mr. Politis, the Greek Foreign Minister, made the statement that "the thorny questions between Greece and Italy were already settled," and that he was convinced Italy would be persuaded that Greece pursued nothing beyond purely national interests, and "would recognize Italy's position as a great power with whom it was in her highest interest to develop closest and most friendly relations." This statement by Mr. Politis was followed in a few days by an equally cordial pronouncement from Baron Sonnino, in which the Italian Foreign Minister declared that agreement was possible between Italy and Greece because the declarations of the foreign ministers of both countries were governed by the same ideas. Both nations, he declared, repudiated any conquest made after the German fashion, and were agreed that nationality should be the fundamental basis of discussion.

The main cause of the differences between Greece and Italy has, of course, for several years past been the matter of the ownership of the Dodecanese and the much-discussed question of the delimitation of power in the Epirus. Both questions are the relics of wars; the first of the Turko-Italian War, and the second of the Balkan Wars. When Turkey, it may be remembered, hastily concluded her peace treaty with Italy at Lausanne, in the autumn of 1912, in order to have her hands free to deal with the threat from the Balkan League, Italy was left in possession of the Dodecanese, the little group of islands, including the famous Island of Rhodes, off the southwestern coast of Asia Minor. It was one of the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne that Italy should remain in possession of these islands until Turkey had fulfilled all the conditions of the peace treaty, the most important of which was the complete evacuation of Cyrenaica by all Turkish forces. The terms of this treaty, according to Italy, were never fulfilled, and as a consequence Italy has remained in possession of the Dodecanese.

The people of the Dodecanese, however, are Greek, more Greek indeed than the Greeks of the mainland, and this has never been seriously questioned, even by Italy. When, therefore, Greece's success in the Balkan Wars left her in possession of all the islands of the Aegean, with some few insignificant exceptions, the question of the ownership of the Dodecanese, as between Italy and Greece, became a serious issue. It is today still an outstanding question, but, although nothing definite has been said on the matter, it is evident from the speeches by various ministers in Italy and from the writings in the press, that there is a distinct loosening of opinion in this connection, whilst the statement of Baron Sonnino, some time ago, might reasonably be taken as a declaration that Italy was willing to have the question of the Dodecanese settled on the basis of nationality.

As to the Epirus question, the possibilities of a friendly agreement seem even more promising. Some time ago, Mr. Venizelos declared that Greek authority had been thoroughly reestablished in this district, adding significantly, that in this work Greece had had "the sincere collaboration of Italy." The Epirus question is, of course, bound up intimately with the Adriatic question, and the Adriatic question, as far as Italy is concerned, has completely changed as a result of the extinction of Austria-Hungary as a great power. Italy, now finally determined to develop friendly relations with the new Jugo-Slav state, has nothing to guard against in the Adriatic, and, as Signor Tittoni explained, in his notable statement in the Italian Chamber the other day, she needs only to be guaranteed against the closing of the Strait of Otranto, a provision which ought to occasion no difficulty.

The only other point at which Greek and Italian interests meet is on the much-debated question of Asia Minor. In the days before the war, it may be remembered, the future of Asia Minor was the forbidden land of diplomatic speculation. So many divergent interests were supposed to meet in this "oldest country in the world" that, by a kind of tacit consent, any consideration of the ultimate disposal of this territory was tabooed. More than once since the war broke out, however, the question has come out into the open and been boldly debated. Indeed, it was one of the surprises of the early days of the struggle when Mr. Venizelos, in his famous letter to King Constantine, published in the Athens press in the spring of 1915, revealed the terms of the offer which the Allies had made to Greece as a reward for her possible intervention in the war. According to the terms of this agreement, the Allies had boldly plunged into the question of Asia Minor, and the vision of the new Greece, as Mr. Venizelos saw it, and as the Allies were disposed to see it, included a large section of the debatable country. Whether or not it is any part of Greece's intentions to bring about a renewal of this offer, it is impossible to say; and nothing can be done profitably in the way of speculation on this, or any other question likely to come before the Peace Conference. The main facts, however, of all these great issues need to be understood and appraised at their just value, and the existence of this offer is, therefore, a question to be taken into account; as is also the fact that Italian interests in the districts offered to Greece were, and are, undoubtedly very great.

On this question, however, as on the question of Epirus and the Dodecanese, Italian policy seems to be actuated by a desire for a just settlement. Italy, Signor Tittoni declared in the speech already referred to, makes

no claim in Asia Minor beyond that which might be made by any of the other great powers. Her position is quite frankly that if Asia Minor is to be partitioned, she should have a part of it, but that if it is not to be partitioned, she makes no claim to any of it. Altogether the situation as between Greece and Italy is distinctly hopeful and wholesome, and the evident desire of the two nations to go to the peace table actuated by a desire to meet each other's views is a welcome exhibition of the right spirit in which to approach the great issues to be dealt with in the coming conference.

The Recall of von Eckhardt

One of several circumstances combining to impair the United States' confidence in the Carranza Administration has been its attitude toward Germany since the machinations of the German Minister to Mexico, Herr von Eckhardt, were exposed by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, in 1917. The letter addressed by the Imperial German Legation in the City of Mexico to the Imperial Chancellor, dated March 8, 1916, and signed by von Eckhardt, showed the latter to be indubitably of a piece with von Bernstorff and von Luxburg. German diplomats generally were, ex officio, conspirators for a long time prior to and during the war. Each of those referred to carried on plots in a neutral and, presumably, friendly country; each sought to entangle a neutral and friendly country in complications that might lead it into war; each was detected, exposed, and disgraced. Of the three, von Eckhardt alone escaped dismissal. In other words, knowing him to be a mischief-maker, and the plotting enemy of its neighbor, Mexico tolerated von Eckhardt until the United States employed indirect pressure looking to his dismissal by the so-called republican government of Germany.

Herr von Eckhardt conspired in Mexico to embroil the Mexican nation and the United States in war. He was a party to the grand division of territory planned by some imaginative adventurer who, it is presumable, obtained large sums of propaganda and bribe money from or through von Bernstorff; he was unquestionably implicated in a movement to bring about a German uprising in Brazil; he was undoubtedly behind the mission to Buenos Aires which resulted in the opposition of the President of Argentina to the breaking by its congress of relations with Berlin; he has been, in short, from the date of his appointment to the hour of his recall, a plotter against the United States, and yet General Carranza, who owes his position as President of Mexico to the support given him by Washington, has permitted this German representative to remain until now in his capital.

The reason for this, in the light of information now at hand, is not difficult to find. Von Eckhardt was backed by German bankers, merchants, and concessionnaires in Mexico, and their influence has counted for more with the Carranza Government than the friendship of the United States. It is the same influence that has been behind Mexican newspapers which have deliberately and persistently misrepresented facts about the war and perverted news about the armistice. Although it is now a matter of common knowledge in Mexican official circles that von Eckhardt has been ordered home, there are still newspapers in the republic so dominated by German financial and commercial interests that they refuse to admit the fact. The Carranza Government is cognizant of the ownership and control of these newspapers; is cognizant of the fact that they are edited in German interest; is cognizant of the fact that their practice is to falsify the attitude of the government and people of the United States toward Mexico; and yet no steps are taken to correct that which, even if regarded from a Mexican national point of view only, is a menacing evil.

At the present time, the Carranza Government, finding that the bottom has fallen out of the pro-German pot in Mexico, is displaying a disposition to placate the United States, and, probably, has been to some degree instrumental in the dismissal of von Eckhardt. It is not, however, pleasant to think of Mexico as a neighbor whose attitude is undependable. Mexico was probably led to expect great things, including territory in the United States, as a result of the triumph of kultur; now that Germany is down so low that no one does her honor, Mexico seeks a renewal of the old understanding with the friend she betrayed.

There are some things which it will be well to overlook; some things which it will be better to forget. The United States must live next door to Mexico, but, in the readjustment and settlement now about to be made, prudence suggests that the United States shall be placed, by the associate nations, in a position where it can, more closely than ever before, aid the nations of the American continents to withstand outside intrigue. How this end may be accomplished, with regard to the highest requirements of the proposed League of Nations, is not so important a matter for consideration here as that it shall be accomplished, in the interest of peace throughout something like one-half the world.

United States and External Trade

The United States is entering upon a period of development of external trade that is unprecedented. Before the war began, in 1914, the United States' international commerce amounted to little, compared with that of other countries. The domestic demand was sufficient to keep manufacturers about as busy as they cared to be, and, besides, transportation facilities were not available for carrying on an increased overseas trade. The demands of the war changed all this. Manufacturing plant capacity has been greatly enlarged in order to meet the requirements of the government. Peace rather than war products will be turned out in the future, and it is necessary that outside markets shall be found for them. Shipping facilities have been enormously enlarged, and the United States merchant marine promises to be an important factor in world trade. There is a scarcity of manufactured goods throughout the entire world. Practically everything that is made for commercial use will find a ready sale.

Although the external trade of the United States, dur-

ing the last fiscal year, shows a slight decrease as compared with that of 1917, the excess of exports over imports during the war period aggregated about \$10,000,000,000. The nation's indebtedness to other nations has been reduced from \$5,000,000,000 to about \$1,000,000,000. Besides, United States loans abroad, including those made to individuals, corporations, and governments, are estimated at \$10,000,000,000. The United States thus is now a creditor nation, and is in an excellent position to finance its expanding trade. During the war period, exports of the allied countries of Europe, which formerly amounted annually to about \$6,000,000,000, were cut in half. The export business of the Central Empires, amounting to \$3,500,000,000, was reduced almost to nothing.

With the great advantages accruing to the United States, much has been said about its apparent opportunity to seize a large part of the world's commerce. Those indulging such a thought would do well to analyze its selfish character. The fact is that there is enough trade for all the nations of the world. The greatest prosperity will obtain for all if service supplants selfishness in the interchange of business. This is not a utopian dream. It is a solid business fact. If the commercial agents and United States Government experts now studying the commercial situation in other lands give particular heed to the needs of the people of those countries, it will be a much easier matter to sell them goods than if an attempt is made to influence them to buy something for which they have little use. At the same time, it will be a real service to mankind if the more backward peoples learn some of the new ways of doing things, including the use of labor-saving machinery. Banking accommodation is one thing which United States exporters woefully lacked in other countries in former years. This state of affairs is being remedied largely by the establishment of American bank branches in those lands.

Conditions growing out of the war have brought the nations nearer together than they have ever been before, and the commercial situation offers opportunity for binding them in still closer unity. There is no reason why this should not be done harmoniously and for all time.

Boxing Day

The origin of the name is, of course, ultimately "wrept in mystery." The dictionaries and encyclopedias may define it as "the popular term applied to December 26 in England," and they may go on to say that "on that day the gentry were wont to give presents, generally of money, to their servants or others of humble life, and that these presents came to be known as Christmas boxes," and they may add that it is a bank holiday. But all that still leaves the term Christmas boxes unexplained, and that is, after all, the crux of the whole matter. However, the meaning of the name is clear enough, and is sufficiently well known to need no explanation. Moreover, Boxing Day has drifted far enough away from its original mission, if the dictionaries and encyclopedias are right about it, and has come to have, in England, a character all its own.

Perhaps the most conspicuous feature of its early hours is its bands of music. They have been playing, many of them, all night, off and on. Almost everywhere one goes, in the great towns and in the little villages of the countryside, one hears or sees the band of three or four or more musicians, with various wind instruments, discoursing "Hail, Smiling Morn," "God Rest You, Merry Gentlemen," and many other hymns and carols. By midday, somehow or other, these bands seem to disappear. Perhaps they do not really disappear, but are only lost, like the English robin in summer, because there are so many other birds. For by midday, in the large towns at any rate, all the fun of the fair is in full swing.

But to return for a moment to the early morning. In London, for instance, in the early hours, the streets are deserted, nothing is to be heard save the occasional yodling cry of the milkman, the rumble of his cart, the regular footfall of the policeman on his beat, and the bands. But, as the quarter hours pass into whole hours, the streets begin to fill up; the early trains have brought in people from the country, wonderfully energetic day trippers from hundreds of miles away, and they begin that strange perambulation of the streets, such a mystery to the real Londoner, delightedly looking into the shop windows, in spite of the fact that the shops are all closed. It is a crowd one never sees in London save on a bank holiday, and never at any other time in quite such numbers as on Boxing Day, filling in the hours until it is time to go to the main objective, a great league match at the Palace, or some one of the hundreds of theaters, music halls, or cinemas which throw open their doors on this the greatest theater-going day in the year. But when all the theaters and other places of entertainment are filled to overflowing the crowd seems much the same. And so does it continue, only increasing in bulk, all day and far into the night.

This year, perhaps, it may not be possible to forecast in detail what London will be like on Boxing Day, for this Boxing Day is quite an exceptional one. There will be the bands, no doubt, and the strange silences of the early morning; but after that it is possible to say only that the crowds from the country will be greater than ever; that London will be gay with flags; that long before 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon true Londoners and country cousins will begin to line the pavements all the way from Charing Cross up Duncannon Street; along the north side of Trafalgar Square; in front of the clubs of Pall Mall; up the hill of St. James's Street, and along the great length of Piccadilly. They will bank themselves up in solid masses at Hyde Park Corner. They will swarm over the grass along Constitution Hill, and they will be like the reverse side of a rag mat opposite Buckingham Palace. Small, active, impish Londoners will climb lamp posts, trees, railings, and statues; and large, "six-foot hobbies" will be entirely ignorant of the fact that they are doing anything of the kind. There will be flags of all nations everywhere; but the flag of the day, the flag that the crowd will carry, the flag that the hawker will sell by thousands and thousands will be the

Stars and Stripes. And as the President of the United States drives out of the gates of Charing Cross into the Strand, and all along the historic way to the King's house, he will be given the welcome that only London can give.

Notes and Comments

THE Warren (Pennsylvania) Evening Times is extremely variable in its attitude toward this newspaper. Sometimes it gives credit for editorials which it clips and reprints from these columns; sometimes it does not. It would be well within the truth to say that in most cases it does not. Why it does so once in a while, and does not do so frequently, is something to excite curiosity. Perhaps it thinks that when it does so once in a while it is making full amends for not doing so at all times. Such reasoning, however, if indulged in, would be far from morally sound. The Times would not think of excusing subscribers who paid for copies of that publication on any such basis. It could hardly continue to do business in Warren if it paid its bills only occasionally. To be strictly honest once in a while would not be rising to the standard. If editorials clipped in full from this page are entitled to acknowledgment now and then they are entitled to acknowledgment all the time, and if the Times is reluctant to give credit as often as it clips editorials from this newspaper, a way out of the difficulty would be to clip only such editorials as it is willing to credit.

It is only natural that the ceremony in which President Wilson received the doctorate of the Sorbonne should be accompanied by all the solemnity which so historic an occasion might warrant. Nevertheless, many an academic function of the kind has not guarded its dignity, nor that of the honored recipient, without serious challenge. In particular was this wont to happen at the University of Oxford, which, a few days earlier conferred its highest honors upon the Metropolitan of Athens, and many a man of fame has stepped down from his pinnacle of politics or learning to receive tribute at the University Encænia, amidst a volley of facetious comments and cat-calls from the undergraduates' balcony.

BY THE time all the United States troops have returned home, a considerable redistribution of the population will have been effected. It appears that many of the soldiers are eager to change their places of residence. They want new homes, new associations, and new occupations. But here is the curious thing. Judging from reports so far received, the flow will be cityward instead of toward the countryside. Farmers have feared that the government's reclamation plans might put too many men on the land, and thus depress the market, as happened after the Civil War. It may be, though, that the difficulty will be in keeping enough men on the farms to sustain production. It is never quite safe to make plans for other people until those people are consulted.

ONE of the interesting things that took place during the war, and was not announced to the public, although it became known to many, was the first use of apparatus to transmit speech from the earth to the upper air. In proving the utility of this newly invented system of wireless telephony, President Wilson himself directed the evolutions of a squadron of military aeroplanes, which seems, incidentally, to have been the first time in the history of the United States when the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, issued orders by word of mouth to any military subordinate lower in rank than general. The episode was kept secret for good military reasons, as was shown when the new method of communication was put in practice in France. It enabled aviators to speak with one another and with officers on the ground, and was at once a great help to the Allies and a puzzle to the enemy.

ONE might easily imagine, with the recent book containing some forty pictures of the artist Whistler to look at, that posterity would have little difficulty in knowing what he looked like; but, when one examines the pictures, it becomes a case of paying your money for the book and taking your choice among the portraits. Artists have often "done" their own portraits, but Whistler, who painted, etched, or drew himself at least thirty times, probably holds the record; indeed, he once remarked casually, although this may have been one of his jests, that he drew a likeness of himself every night before going to bed. He was so often drawn or painted by other artists that the known portraits reach a total of 287. But what will puzzle posterity is that so few of these portraits look alike. Any individual looks so different to different artists, and presents so different an appearance at different times, that any two portraits are likely to present conflicting evidence; and so the appearance, like the character, of this remarkable man will, it seems, continue an enigma to those who think about him.

MANY persons are wondering what the United States is going to do with all the material accumulated and all the war plants established on the necessary working theory that the war might continue indefinitely. This is a large-scale business proposition, and Mr. Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, who is now in charge of it, becomes, in effect, a merchant with an amazing lot of things, such as example, as \$300,000,000 worth of machine tools and about 100,000 motor trucks, to be disposed of. The machine tools may reach their ultimate buyers through the Association of Machine Tool Makers. It is believed that the French and Belgian governments will buy many of the motor trucks. And private corporations will, it is to be hoped, purchase the war plants and turn them to other kinds of productivity.

SALVADOR is to have a presidential election without contest, as a result of the voluntary retirement from the race of Dr. Tomas Garcia Paloma, thus leaving the field to Dr. Quinones Molina alone. That little republic has recently appeared to be carefully studying how to avoid all internal controversy, that it might be the better prepared to take advantage of external opportunities, opportunities which, by the way, have been greatly improved as a result of her open and pronounced sympathy with the United States and the Allies.